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For APRIL 1801.

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In order to preserve the uniformity of the portraits we have printed, that of Sir G. M'Kenzie of new: not being able at the time to procure proper copperplate paper.

EDINBURGH:

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For JAMES WATSON, No 40. South Bridge.

METALLIC TRACTORS.

WE think it right to record the period of the introduction of Perkin's Patent Metallic Tractors into uſe in this metropolis. So far as we have been able to learn, the opinion of the *Faculty* is againſt them. We have, however, been informed of ſeveral beneficial cures by them: and of a number of inſtances in toothacks where almoſt immediate relief was given by uſing the tractors. They ſeem to be made of a compound of two metals, one where tin or zinc prevails, the other where braſs appears the moſt abundant metal. The ſize is from 6 to 7 inches in length; at the top, where thickeſt, about a quarter of an inch broad, tapering gradually to a point; one ſide is rounded, the other a little flatted. They are uſed by ſtroaking the part affected gradually, drawing the tractor from the pained part to the whole or ſound part. The patient during the operation often feels the pain, as it were, following the tractor; the ſwelling often does ſo, viſibly. This operation is continued for about 10 or 15 minutes once or twice a-day. Upon looking into the liſt of certificates publiſhed by Mr Perkins we ſee many very reſpectable names. The caſes where relief ſeems moſt generally to have been obtained are, Rheumatiſm, Local Swellings, Toothack, Burns, and Sprains.

NEW PATENTS.

For a new invented Proceſs of Dying and Staining Colours upon Cloth, by Mr Samuel Gatrix, of Mancheſter.

The Patentee performs his proceſs in the following manner: To dye a black, he takes tar and iron-liquor, and, adds to each gallon three quarters of a pound of fine flour, which, by boiling he brings to the conſiſtence of thin paſte. This he puts into a tub which forms part of a rolling-preſs machine, of a common conſtruction. The goods are paſſed through the paſte, between two rollers, which diffuſes it equally and completely over the whole piece. The goods are then dried in a hot ſtove, waſhed in a bath of cow-dung and water. They are afterwards dyed in a bath of ſumach, madder, logwood, or the other common dying materials, in the uſual manner. The Patentee alſo employs various other mordants, ſuch as iron-liquor, and paſte or gum, alum and ſaccharum ſaturni, &c.

The whole improvement in the above patent, is to imploy a rolling-preſs to fix the mordant on the cloth inſtead of the uſual methods, which renders this ſomewhat of a middle proceſs between dying and calico-printing.

For a method of making an Acid for Corroding Lead, and alſo a new method of making White Lead, by Mr Thomas Grace, St George's, Hanover Square.

The uſual way of making white-lead is but little varied in this proceſs. The acid required for the proceſs, is known to be the acetous acid or vinegar, in one form or other. It is uſually made for this operation, by fermenting meliaſſes and water, and other common materials, well known to vinegar-makers. The Patentee employs, inſtead of mere water, that in which wheat has fermented in the proceſs of ſtearch-making, and which is itſelf a pretty ſtrong acid, and called *ſours*. The Patentee adds to a gallon of this liquor, from half a-pound to a pound of melaſſes, along with the refuſe of raiſins which remains after making wine, and ferments the whole into vinegar. He alſo uſes the water over which the oil of turpentine has been diſtilled, which contains a quantity of acid, and is generally thrown away.

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THE

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BIOGRAPHICAL ACCOUNT of JAMES BRUCE of Kinnaird, Esq; The Abyssinian Traveller.

With a striking likeness.

JAMES BRUCE, Esq; F. R. S. was born, 1730, at Kinnaird-house, in the parish of Larbert and county of Stirling. His descent by both parents was ancient and honourable; and of that descent he was, perhaps, too proud. His grandfather was —— Hay Esq; of Woodcockdale, in the county of Linlithgow, who, marrying Miss Bruce, the heiress of Kinnaird, gave the name of *Bruce* to all his descendants.

The Bruces of Kinnaird had been in possession of that estate for three centuries: they were descended from a younger son of Robert de Bruce, the competitor with Baliol for the crown of Scotland. It would readily occur that the knowledge of such a descent would be best preserved by continuing the name of their great ancestor; and we have reason to believe, that the subject of this memoir was not much delighted when put in mind, as he frequently was, that, though the heir of the line, he was not the *male* heir of that branch of the illustrious family.

As he was allied to royalty by his father and grandmother, through his mother he was related to some of the most respectable families in the kingdom. She was the daughter of James Graham, Esq; of Airth, Dean of the Faculty of Advocates, and Judge of the High Court of Admiralty in Scotland, by Marion daughter of James Hamilton, Esq; of Pencaitland; and, to a man of our traveller's turn of mind, there can be no doubt but that it must have afforded much satisfaction to think, that no family ranks higher in Scotland than those of Bruce, Graham, and Hamilton.

Mr Bruce was instructed in grammatical learning at the school of Harrow on the Hill, in the county of Middlesex, where he gave the most unequivocal proofs of genius, and acquired a very considerable knowledge of the Greek and Latin languages.

His father intended him for the profession of the law; and, upon his return from Harrow, he was entered into the University of Edinburgh, where he went through a regular course of study to fit him for being inrolled in the body of Advocates; but, for some reason, which we do not perfectly know, he relinquished the study of law for the pursuits of trade; and, going to London, entered into partnership with a wine-merchant of the name of Allen, whose daughter he married.

That lady falling into a bad ſtate of health, Mr Bruce took her abroad, in hopes that travelling would be attended with beneficial effects; but in theſe he was diſappointed, as ſhe died within a year after her marriage. He was induced, in order to diſpel his grief, to continue his travels; during which his father dying (at Edinburgh, 4th May 1758), the inheritance of his anceſtors devolved upon him, and he returned to Britain. Some of his ſubſequent tranſactions ſhall now be related in his own words.

"Every one will remember that period, ſo glorious to Britain, the latter end of the miniſtry of the late Earl of Chatham. I was then returned from a tour thro' the greateſt part of Europe, particularly through the whole of Spain and Portugal, between whom there was then the appearance of an approaching war.

"I was about to retire to a ſmall patrimony I had received from my anceſtors, in order to embrace a life of ſtudy and reflection, nothing more active appearing within my power, when chance threw me unexpectedly into a very ſhort and very deſultory converſation with Lord Chatham.

"It was a few days after this, that Mr Wood, then under Secretary of State, my zealous and ſincere friend, informed me that Lord Chatham intended to employ me upon a particular ſervice; that, however, I might go down for a few weeks to my own country to ſettle my affairs, but, by all means, to be ready upon a call. Nothing could be more flattering to me than ſuch an offer, when ſo young; to be thought worthy by Lord Chatham of any employment, was doubly a preference. No time was loſt on my ſide; but juſt after receiving orders to return to London, his Lordſhip had gone to Bath and reſigned his office.

"This diſappointment, which was the more ſenſible to me that it was the firſt I had met with in public life, was promiſed to be made up to me by Lord Egremont and Mr George Grenville. The former had been long my friend; but unhappily he was then far gone in a lethargic indiſpoſition, which threatened and did very ſoon put a period to his exiſtence. With Lord Egremont's death my expectations vaniſhed. Further particulars are unneceſſary; but I hope that, at leaſt in part, they remain in that breaſt where they naturally ought to be, and where I ſhall ever think, not to be long forgotten, is to be rewarded.

"Seven or eight months were paſſed in an expenſive and fruitleſs attendance in London, when Lord Halifax was pleaſed, not only to propoſe, but to plan for me a journey of conſiderable importance, and which was to take up ſeveral years. His Lordſhip ſaid, that nothing could be more ignoble than, at ſuch a time of life, at the height of my reading, health, and activity, I ſhould, as it were, turn peaſant, and voluntarily bury myſelf in obſcurity and idleneſs; that though war was now drawing faſt to an end, full as honourable a competition remained among men of ſpirit, which ſhould acquit themſelves beſt in the dangerous line of uſeful adventure and diſcovery.

"He obſerved, that the coaſt of Barbary, which might be ſaid to be juſt at our door, was yet but partially explored by Dr Shaw, who had only illuſtrated (very judiciouſly indeed) the geographical labours of Sanſon; that neither Dr Shaw nor Sanſon had been, or pretended to be, capable of giving the public any detail of the large and magnificent remains of ruined architecture,

architecture, which they both vouch to have ſeen in great quantities, and of exquiſite elegance and perfection all over the country. Such had not been their ſtudy, yet ſuch was really the taſte that was required in the preſent times. He wiſhed, therefore, that I ſhould be the firſt, in the reign juſt now beginning, to ſet an example of making large additions to the royal collection; and he pledged himſelf to be my ſupport and patron, and to make good to me, upon this additional merit, the promiſes which had been held forth to me by former miniſters for other ſervices.

"The diſcovery of the ſource of the Nile was alſo a ſubject of theſe converſations, but it was always mentioned to me with a kind of diffidence, as if to be expected from a more experienced traveller. Whether this was but another way of exciting me to the attempt I ſhall not ſay; but my heart, in that inſtant, did me juſtice to ſuggeſt, that this too was either to be atchieved by me, or to remain as it had done for theſe laſt 2000 years, a defiance to all travellers, and an opprobrium to geography.

"Fortune ſeemed to enter into this ſcheme. At the very inſtant, Mr Aſpinwall very cruelly and ignominiouſly treated by the Dey of Algiers, had reſigned his conſulſhip, and Mr Ford a merchant, formerly the Dey's acquaintance, was named in his place. Mr Ford was appointed, and, dying a few days after, the conſulſhip became vacant. Lord Halifax preſſed me to accept of this as containing all ſorts of conveniences for making the propoſed expedition.

"This favourable event finally determined me. I had all my life applied unweariedly, perhaps with more love than talent, to drawing, the practice of mathematics, and eſpecially that part neceſſary to aſtronomy. The tranſit of Venus was at hand. It was certainly known that it would be viſible once at Algiers, and there was great reaſon to expect it might be twice. I had furniſhed myſelf with a large apparatus of inſtruments, the completeſt of their kind, for the obſervation. In the choice of theſe, I had been aſſiſted by my friend Admiral Campbell, and Mr Ruſſel, Secretary to the Turkey Company: every other neceſſary had been provided in proportion. It was a pleaſure now to know that it was not from a rock or a wood, but from my own houſe at Algiers, I could deliberately take meaſures to place myſelf in the liſt of men of ſcience of all nations, who were then preparing for the ſame ſcientific purpoſe.

"Thus prepared, I ſet out for Italy, through France; and though it was in time of war, and ſome ſtrong objections had been made to particular paſſports, ſolicited by our government from the French Secretary of State, Monſieur de Choiſeul, moſt obligingly waved all ſuch exceptions with regard to me, and moſt politely aſſured me, in a letter accompanying my paſſport, that thoſe difficulties did not in any ſhape regard me, but that I was perfectly at liberty to paſs through, or remain in, France, with thoſe that accompanied me, without limiting their number, as ſhort or as long a time as ſhould be agreeable to me.

"On my arrival at Rome, I received orders to proceed to Naples, there to await his Majeſty's further commands. Sir Charles Saunders, then with a fleet before Cadiz, had orders to viſit Malta before he returned to England. It was ſaid that the Grand Maſter of that Order had behaved ſo improperly to Mr Harvey (afterwards Lord Briſtol) in the beginning of the

war, and ſo partially and unjuſtly between the two nations in the courſe of it, that an explanation on our part was become neceſſary. The Grand Maſter no ſooner heard of my arrival at Naples, than, gueſſing the errand, he ſent off Chevalier Mazzini to London, where he at once made his peace and his compliments to his Majeſty upon his acceſſion to the throne.

"Nothing remained now but to take poſſeſſion of my conſulſhip. I returned, without loſs of time, to Rome, and from thence to Leghorn, where having embarked on board the Montreal man of war, I proceeded to Algiers.

"While at Naples, I received from ſlaves, redeemed from the province of Conſtantine, accounts of magnificent ruins they had ſeen while traverſing that country with their maſter the Bey. I ſaw the abſolute neceſſity there was for aſſiſtance, without which it was impoſſible for any one man, however diligent and qualified, to do any thing but bewilder himſelf. All my endeavours, however, had hitherto been unſucceſsful to perſuade any Italian to put himſelf wilfully into the hands of a people conſtantly looked upon by them in no better light than pirates. At laſt Mr Lumiſden, by accident, heard of a young man who was then ſtudying architecture at Rome, a native of Bologna, whoſe name was Luigi Balugani. I can appeal to Mr Lumiſden, as to the extent of this perſon's practice and knowledge, and that he knew very little when firſt ſent to me. In the twenty months which he ſtaid with me at Algiers, by aſſiduous application to proper ſubjects under my inſtruction, he became a very conſiderable help to me, and was the only one that ever I made uſe of, or that attended me for a moment, or ever touched one repreſentation of architecture in any part of my journey."

Our traveller, when in Spain, had endeavoured to find acceſs to that immenſe collection of Arabic manuſcripts which were periſhing in the duſt of the Eſcurial: but in vain. "All my ſucceſs (ſays he) in Europe terminated in the acquiſition of thoſe few printed Arabic books that I had found in Holland; and theſe were rather biographers than general hiſtorians, and contained little in point of general information. The ſtudy of theſe, however, and of Maracci's Koran, had made me a very tolerable Arab; a great field was opening before me in Africa to complete a collection of manuſcripts, an opportunity which I did not neglect.

"After a year ſpent at Algiers, conſtant converſation with the natives while abroad, and with my manuſcripts within doors, had qualified me to appear in any part of the continent without the help of an interpreter. Ludolf had aſſured his readers, that the knowledge of any oriental language would ſoon enable them to acquire the Ethiopic; and I needed only the ſame number of books to have made my knowledge of that language go hand in hand with my attainments in the Arabic. My immediate proſpects of ſetting out on my journey to the inland parts of Africa, had made me double my diligence; night and day there was no relaxation from theſe ſtudies, although the acquiring any ſingle language had never been with me either an object of time or difficulty."

At Algiers Mr Bruce was detained longer than he expected, in conſequence of a diſpute with the Dey concerning Mediterranean paſſes. This being adjuſted, he proceeded to Mahon, and from Mahon to Carthage. He next viſited Tunis and

and Tripoli, and travelled over the interior parts of these states. At Bengazi, a small town on the Mediterranean, he suffered shipwreck, and with extreme difficulty saved his life, though with the loss of all his baggage. He afterwards sailed to the isles of Rhodes and Cyprus, and proceeding to Asia Minor, travelled through a considerable part of Syria and Palestine, visiting Hassa, Latikea, Aleppo, and Tripoli; near which last city he was again in imminent danger of perishing in a river. The ruins of Palmyra and Baalbec were next carefully surveyed and sketched by him; and his drawings of these places are deposited in the king's library at Kew; "the most magnificent present in that line," to use his own words, "ever made by a subject to his sovereign."

It is much to be regretted that Mr Bruce published no particular account of these various journeys; from the nature of the places visited, and the abilities of the man, much curious and useful information might have been expected. Some manuscript accounts of different parts of them are said to have been left by him, but whether in such a state as to be fit for publication, we have not learned.

In these various travels some years were passed; and Mr Bruce now prepared for the grand expedition, the accomplishment of which had ever been nearest his heart, the discovery of the sources of the Nile. In the prosecution of that dangerous object, he left Sidon on the 15th of June 1768, and arrived at Alexandria on the 20th of that month. He proceeded from thence to Cairo, where he continued to the 12th of December following, when he embarked on the Nile; and in a very extraordinary boat, called a *canja*, of which he says the main-sail yard was about 200 feet in length, he sailed up that river as far as Syene, visiting in the course of his voyage the ruins of Thebes, and the place where Memphis once stood, now known by the name of *Metrahenny*. Leaving Kenne on the Nile, 16th February 1769, he crossed the desert of the Thebaid to Cosseir on the Red Sea, and arrived at Jidda on the 3d of May. In Arabia Felix he remained, not without making several excursions, till the 3d of September, when he sailed from Loheia, and arrived on the 19th at Massuah, where he was detained near two months by the treachery and avarice of the Naybe of that place. It was not till the 12th of November that he was allowed to quit Arkeeko, near Massua; and he arrived on the 15th of February 1770 at Gondar, the capital of Abyssinia, where he ingratiated himself with the most considerable persons of both sexes belonging to the court. This he accomplished by being a physician in the city, a soldier in the field, a courtier every where, demeaning himself as conscious that he was not unworthy of being a companion to the first of their nobility, and the king's guest, which is there a character, as it was with eastern nations of old, to which a certain sort of consideration is due. "To this I may add (says he), that, being in the prime of life, of no ungracious figure, having an accidental knack, which is not a trifle, of putting on the dress, and speaking the language easily and gracefully, I cultivated, with the utmost assiduity, the friendship of the fair sex, by the most modest and respectful distant attendance and obsequiousness in public, abating just as much of that in private as suited their humours and inclination;" and jealousy being a passion unknown in Abyssinia, he thus acquired from the ladies great support at court.

Several months were employed in

attendance on the king, and in an unſucceſsful expedition round the lake of Dambea. Towards the end of October Mr Bruce ſet out for the ſources of the Nile; at which long deſired ſpot he arrived on the 14th of November; and his feelings on the accompliſhment of his wiſhes cannot better be expreſſed than in his own words:

"It is eaſier to gueſs than to deſcribe the ſituation of my mind at that moment; ſtanding in that ſpot which had baffled the genius, induſtry, and inquiry, of ancients and moderns for the courſe of near 3000 years. Kings had attempted this diſcovery at the head of armies, and each expedition was diſtinguiſhed from the laſt only by the difference of the numbers which had periſhed, and agreed alone in the diſappointment which had uniformly, and without exception, followed them all. Fame, riches, and honour, had been held out for a ſeries of ages to every individual of thoſe myriads thoſe princes commanded, without having produced one man capable of gratifying the curioſity of his ſovereign, or wiping off this ſtain upon the enterprife and abilities of mankind, or adding this deſideratum for the encouragement of geography. Though a mere private Briton, I triumphed here in my own mind over kings and their armies: and every compariſon was leading nearer and nearer to the preſumption, when the place itſelf where I ſtood, the object of my vain glory, ſuggeſted what depreſſed my ſhort-lived triumphs."

If theſe triumphs were ſhort-lived, they were equally ill-founded; for if the ſource of the Nile was ſeen by Mr Bruce, there can be no doubt of its having been likewiſe ſeen by the Portugueſe Jeſuits.

It was not, however, conſciouſneſs of having been anticipated by the Jeſuits (for theſe he without ceremony calls a ſet of liars), but the proſpect of danger to be encountered on his return to Europe, that caſt ſuch a damp on his preſent enjoyment. "I was but a few minutes (ſays he) arrived at the ſource of the Nile, through numberleſs dangers and ſufferings, the leaſt of which would have overwhelmed me, but for the continual goodneſs and protection of Providence; I was, however, but then half through my journey, and all thoſe dangers which I had already paſſed awaited me again on my return. I found a deſpondency gaining ground faſt upon me, which blaſted the crown of laurels I had too raſhly woven for myſelf."

When he returned to reſt, the night of that diſcovery, repoſe was ſought for in vain. "Melancholy reflections upon my preſent ſtate, the doubtfulneſs of my return in ſafety, were I permitted to make the attempt, and the fears that even this would be refuſed, according to the rule obſerved in Abyſſinia with all travellers who have once entered the kingdom; the conſciouſneſs of the pain that I was then occaſioning to many worthy individuals, expecting daily that information concerning my ſituation which it was not in my power to give them; ſome other thoughts perhaps, ſtill nearer the heart than thoſe, crowded upon my mind, and forbade all approach of ſleep.

"I was, at that very moment, in poſſeſſion of what had for many years been the principal object of my ambition and wiſhes; indifference which, from the uſual infirmity of human nature, follows, at leaſt for a time, complete enjoyment, had taken place of it. The marſh, and the fountains, upon compariſon with the rife of many of our rivers, became now a trifling object in my ſight. I remembered that magnificent

ficent ſcene in my own native country, where the Tweed, Clyde, and Annan, riſe in one hill; three rivers I now thought not inferior to the Nile in beauty, preferable to it in the cultivation of thoſe countries through which they flow; ſuperior, vaſtly ſuperior to it in the virtues and qualities of the inhabitants, and in the beauties of its flocks, crowding its paſtures in peace, without fear of violence from man or beaſt. I had ſeen the riſe of the Rhine and Rhone, and the more magnificent ſources of the Soane; I began, in my ſorrow, to treat the inquiry about the ſource of the Nile as a violent effort of a diſtempered fancy,

'What's Hecuba to him, or he to Hecuba,
'That he ſhould weep for her?'

Grief and deſpondency now rolling upon me like a torrent, relaxed, not refreſhed, by unquiet and imperfect ſleep, I ſtarted from my bed in the utmoſt agony; I went to the door of my tent, every thing was ſtill; the Nile, at whoſe head I ſtood, was not capable either to promote or to interrupt my ſlumbers, but the coolneſs and ſerenity of the night braced my nerves, and chaſed away thoſe phantoms that while in bed had oppreſſed and tormented me.

"It was true that numerous dangers, hardſhips, and ſorrows, had beſet me through this half of my excurſion; but it was ſtill as true, that another Guide, more powerful than my own courage, health, or underſtanding, if any of them can be called man's own, had uniformly protected me in all that tedious half. I found my confidence not abated, that ſtill the ſame Guide was able to conduct me to my wiſhed-for home. I immediately reſumed my former fortitude, conſidered the Nile as indeed no more than riſing from ſprings as all other rivers do, but widely differing in this, that it was the palm for 3000 years held out to all the nations of the world as a *detur digniſſimo*, which in my cool hours I had thought was worth the attempting at the riſk of my life, which I had long either reſolved to loſe, or lay this diſcovery a trophy in which I could have no competitor, for the honour of my country, at the feet of my ſovereign, whoſe ſervant I was."

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attendance on the king, and in an unſucceſsful expedition round the lake of Dambea. Towards the end of October Mr Bruce ſet out for the ſources of the Nile; at which long deſired ſpot he arrived on the 14th of November; and his feelings on the accompliſhment of his wiſhes cannot better be expreſſed than in his own words:

"It is eaſier to gueſs than to deſcribe the ſituation of my mind at that moment; ſtanding in that ſpot which had baffled the genius, induſtry, and inquiry, of ancients and moderns for the courſe of near 3000 years. Kings had attempted this diſcovery at the head of armies, and each expedition was diſtinguiſhed from the laſt only by the difference of the numbers which had periſhed, and agreed alone in the diſappointment which had uniformly, and without exception, followed them all. Fame, riches, and honour, had been held out for a ſeries of ages to every individual of thoſe myriads thoſe princes commanded, without having produced one man capable of gratifying the curioſity of his ſovereign, or wiping off this ſtain upon the enterprife and abilities of mankind, or adding this deſideratum for the encouragement of geography. Though a mere private Briton, I triumphed here in my own mind over kings and their armies: and every compariſon was leading nearer and nearer to the preſumption, when the place itſelf where I ſtood, the object of my vain glory, ſuggeſted what depreſſed my ſhort lived triumphs."

If theſe triumphs were ſhort-lived, they were equally ill-founded; for if the ſource of the Nile was ſeen by Mr Bruce, there can be no doubt of its having been likewiſe ſeen by the Portugueſe Jeſuits.

It was not, however, conſciouſneſs of having been anticipated by the Jeſuits (for theſe he without ceremony calls a ſet of liars), but the proſpect of danger to be encountered on his return to Europe, that caſt ſuch a damp on his preſent enjoyment. "I was but a few minutes (ſays he) arrived at the ſource of the Nile, through numberleſs dangers and ſufferings, the leaſt of which would have overwhelmed me, but for the continual goodneſs and protection of Providence; I was, however, but then half through my journey, and all thoſe dangers which I had already paſſed awaited me again on my return. I found a deſpondency gaining ground faſt upon me, which blaſted the crown of laurels I had too raſhly woven for myſelf."

When he returned to reſt, the night of that diſcovery, repoſe was ſought for in vain. "Melancholy reflections upon my preſent ſtate, the doubtfulneſs of my return in ſafety, were I permitted to make the attempt, and the fears that even this would be refuſed, according to the rule obſerved in Abyſſinia with all travellers who have once entered the kingdom; the conſciouſneſs of the pain that I was then occaſioning to many worthy individuals, expecting daily that information concerning my ſituation which it was not in my power to give them; ſome other thoughts perhaps, ſtill nearer the heart than thoſe, crowded upon my mind, and forbade all approach of ſleep.

"I was, at that very moment, in poſſeſſion of what had for many years been the principal object of my ambition and wiſhes; indifference which, from the uſual infirmity of human nature, follows, at leaſt for a time, complete enjoyment, had taken place of it. The marſh, and the fountains, upon compariſon with the riſe of many of our rivers, became now a trifling object in my ſight. I remembered that magnificent

ficent ſcene in my own native country, where the Tweed, Clyde, and Annan, riſe in one hill; three rivers I now thought not inferior to the Nile in beauty, preferable to it in the cultivation of thoſe countries through which they flow; ſuperior, vaſtly ſuperior to it in the virtues and qualities of the inhabitants, and in the beauties of its flocks, crowding its paſtures in peace, without fear of violence from man or beaſt. I had ſeen the riſe of the Rhine and Rhone, and the more magnificent ſources of the Soane; I began, in my ſorrow, to treat the inquiry about the ſource of the Nile as a violent effort of a diſtempered fancy,

'What's Hecuba to him, or he to Hecuba,
'That he ſhould weep for her?'

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After a reſidence of nearly two years in that wretched country, Mr Bruce left Gondar on the 16th of December 1771, taking the dangerous way of the deſart of Nubia, in place of the more eaſy road of Maſuah, by which he entered Abyſſinia. He was induced to take this route from his knowledge and former experience of the cruel and ſavage temper of the Naybe of Maſuah. Arriving at Teawa the 21ſt March 1772, he had the misfortune to find the Shekh Fidele of Atbara, the counterpart of the Naybe of Maſuah, in every bad quality; by his intrepidity and prudence, however, and by making good uſe of his foreknowledge of an eclipſe of the moon, which happened on the 17th of April, he was permitted to depart next day, and he arrived at Sennaar on the 29th of the ſame month.

Mr Bruce was detained upwards of four months at that miſerable and inhoſpitable place; the inhabitants of which he deſcribes in theſe expreſſive words: "War and treaſon ſeem to be the only employment of theſe horrid people, whom heaven has ſeparated by almoſt impaſſable deſerts from the reſt of mankind, confining them to an accurſed ſpot, ſeemingly to give them an earneſt in time of the only other worſe which he has reſerved to them for an eternal hereafter." This delay was occaſioned by the villainy of thoſe who had undertaken to ſupply him with money; but at laſt, by diſpoſing of 178 links of his gold chain, the well-earned trophy of Serbraxos, he was enabled to make preparation for his dangerous journey through the deſerts of Nubia.

He left Sennaar on the 5th of September, and arrived on the 3d of October at Chendi, which he quitted on the 20th, and travelled through the deſert of Gooz, to which village he came on the 26th of October. On the 9th of November he left Gooz, and entered upon the moſt dreadful and dangerous part of his journey; the perils attending which he has related with a power of pencil not unworthy of the greateſt maſters. All his camels having periſhed, Mr Bruce was under the neceſſity of abandoning his baggage in the deſert, and with the greateſt difficulty reached Aſſouan upon the Nile on the 29th of November.

After ſome days reſt, having procured freſh camels, he returned into the deſert, and recovered his baggage, among which is particularly to be remarked a quadrant (of three feet radius) ſupplied by Louis XV. from the Military Academy at Marſeilles; by means of which noble inſtrument, now depoſited in the Muſeum at Kinnaird, Mr Bruce was enabled with preciſion and accuracy to fix the relative ſituations of the ſeveral remote places he viſited.

On the 10th of January 1773, after more than four years abſence, he arrived at Cairo, where, by his manly and generous behaviour, he ſo won the heart of Mahomet Bey, that he obtained a firman, permitting the commanders of Engliſh veſſels belonging to Bombay and Bengal to bring their ſhips and merchandiſe to Suez, a place far preferable in all reſpects to Jidda, to which they were formerly confined. Of this permiſſion, which no European nation could ever before acquire, many Engliſh veſſels have ſince availed themſelves; and it has proved peculiarly uſeful both in public and private diſpatches. Such was the worthy concluſion of his memorable journey through the deſert; a journey which, after many hardſhips and dangers, terminated in obtaining this great national benefit.

(To be continued.)

At

ORIGINAL LETTER
BY THE LATE DR THOMAS BLACKLOCK.

Never before published.

DEAR SIR,

I RECEIVED your laſt incloſed to Mr ——; and ſo far as my ſituation was capable of being conſoled, I was happy in the tenderneſs and ſympathy which you expreſs for me. Beneath thoſe exalted pleaſures which we are taught to expect in an eternal ſtate; beneath the enjoyment of God himſelf; I know no happineſs which deſerves the attention of a wiſe man, but ſuch as we derive from conſcious virtue, benevolence, or friendſhip. Theſe alone are at preſent the cordial drops with which Heaven has thought proper to mix my cup of bitterneſs. Since every object of my former purſuit eludes my embrace, or grows inſipid by enjoyment, it is time to anticipate ſuch pleaſures as are ſubject to neither of theſe misfortunes, and to cultivate a reliſh for them. Fate and nature tell me, that I muſt quickly make my exit from this preſent ſcene; and never could they ſend this information to a heart leſs intimidated by it. I approach the verge of my preſent exiſtence, not with the reluctance of unexperienced youth, not with the horrors of guilt and ſuperſtition, but with the cheerfulneſs of a wearied traveller in proſpect of the chamber deſtined for his repoſe. From this account it will be eaſy to judge, how much I would prize, or how eagerly purſue any civil or eccleſiaſtical employment were it in my power. But far from being ſo, it is beyond my remoteſt hopes, all acceſs to every reſource whence theſe advantages are derived are denied to me. I have neither power nor influence in life, and am conſequently incapable of intereſting any who have it. There are evils which may be ſuffered without mortification; yet, let me confeſs it, there are others which I cannot think of without being melted to infantine weakneſs. In my former I told you, that I had projected one laſt reſource, and made one laſt effort for happineſs: had I then foreſeen the weakneſs of my conſtitution, and the unhappineſs of my circumſtances, ſooner would I have run any hazard which this, or any future ſcene can preſent, than have ventured to form ſuch an ill fated connexion. It is true, that thoſe who are intereſted in me, perſuaded either by my looks or the preſent degree of ſtrength which I ſeem to poſſeſs, flatter themſelves, or are willing to flatter me, that my preſent indiſpoſition will not prove deciſive; ſuch is the opinion of the lady formerly mentioned. I have endeavoured to impreſs her with contrary ſentiments, that the friendſhip between us might be diſſolved without tearing: but I had reaſon to lament my ſucceſs, for in proportion to her ſenſe of my danger, which after my return from Edinburgh was pretty high, her whole manner, not to me only, but to all her other friends, appeared expreſſive of dejection and miſery. I had not reſolution to continue my former plan, but uſed every poſſible argument to perſuade her of my returning health, and though conſcious of acting a wrong part in this, I have not ſufficient ſtrength of mind to act a right one. This is my preſent ſituation of mind; I know it is what I ought not to have diſcovered to one of your humanity, nor can I pretend any other apology, but that I apply to the laſt and moſt natural reſource of wretchedneſs, the ſympathy of a friend. It is all I aſk, 'tis all I hope, and it is what I am ſure to obtain. Pray tell me whether your brother proſe-

cutes

cutes the ſame buſineſs with you, or whether friends in the country may not have it in their power to ſerve him? The precaution in my former, concerning the balance of accounts between us, was not taken from any fear, of its appearing againſt my relations, but that you might recover it with greater eaſe from myſelf during mine own life. Once more I muſt aſk pardon for the length and ſubject of this letter. But if you continue to favour me as a correſpondent, my future anſwers ſhall be leſs tedious and more cheerful. As you are now more diſengaged from ſecular buſineſs, the demands of your friends to her from you will proportionably increaſe; and as you have now long taught me to think myſelf of that number, I can no more reſign the the claim which it gives, than the tenderneſs which it inſpires. A tenderneſs which ſhall ever be felt in the higheſt degree by

Your moſt ſincere friend and
humble ſervant,

THOMAS BLACKLOCK.

Dumfries, 15th April 1759.

ANECDOTES AND GLEANINGS.

Garrick and Dr Johnſon.

Mr Wallis, Mr Garrick's intimate friend and attorney, told the following ſtory: "Mr Garrick came to me one morning in a violent hurry, and, without even his uſual ſalutation, abruptly exclaimed — 'My dear friend, the Doctor is in want, you muſt inſtantly do me a favour; come, come, put on your hat, and without delay go to Dr Johnſon's lodgings, and preſent him with theſe bank-notes, but on your life do not mention from whom you had them.'" The amount, Mr Wallis remarked, was by no means inconſiderable.

"In compliance with his requeſt," continued Mr Wallis, "I inſtantly waited on the Doctor, and being announced, was uſhered into his apartment; having prefaced my errand with as much delicacy as poſſible, I preſented the notes, which the Doctor received with much agitation, and after a few moments, wiping away the tears that involuntarily roſe in his eyes, he preſſed my hand between his with energy, exclaiming, 'Mr Wallis, I know from whence this comes; tell Mr Garrick that his kindneſs is almoſt too much for me; tell him alſo, that I ſhall never be enabled to repay this, much leſs what I have before received at his hands.' A few months after this donation the Doctor died."

Doctors ſometimes agree.

Dr Maunday of Canterbury, Dr Radcliffe, and Dr Caſe, ſpending an evening together, were very jovial. "Here, brother Caſe," ſays Dr Radcliffe, "is a health to all the fools, your patients." "I thank you, good brother," replied Caſe, "let me have all the fools, and you are heartily welcome to the reſt of the practice."

Sunday Sports.

It is a ſingular circumſtance that an act, allowing dancing, &c. on a Sunday, ſhould have paſſed in the reign of Charles I. who, his greateſt enemies muſt allow, had at leaſt every exterior of religion, and that an act for keeping holy the Sabbath day ſhould be paſſed in the reign of Charles II. who, his beſt friends muſt acknowledge, had no more religion, nor regard to its forms, than one of his own coach-horſes.

ACCOUNT OF THE SCOTS HIGHLANDERS.

(From Belſham's Hiſtory of G. Britain.)

AMIDST the clouds and darkneſs which envelop the high and remote periods of hiſtoric antiquity, it appears from ſtrong preſumptive evidence, that at this æra the Highland nation exhibited the unmixed remains of that vaſt Celtic empire which once ſtretched from the pillars of Hercules to the ſea of Archangel. The Highlanders were compoſed of a number of tribes or *clans*, each of which bore a different name, and lived upon the lands of a different chieftain. The members of every clan were connected with each other not only by the feudal but the patriarchal bond; and each of them could recount with pride the degree of his affinity to the common head. The caſtle of the chieftain was open and eaſy of acceſs to every individual of the tribe. There all were hoſpitably entertained in times of peace, and thither all reſorted at the ſound of war. They lived in villages built in glens or deep valleys, and for the moſt part by the ſides of rivers. At the end of ſpring they ſowed their grain, and at the commencement of winter they reaped their ſcanty harveſt. The reſt of the year was all their own for amuſement or for war. In the ſhort interval of ſummer they indulged themſelves in the enjoyment of a bright and lengthened ſun, and in ranging over a wild and romantic country, frequently paſſing whole nights in the open air among the mountains and the foreſts. They ſpent the winter in the chace while the ſun was up; and in the evening, aſſembling round a blazing hearth, they entertained themſelves with the ſong, the tale, and the dance. Their vocal muſic was plaintive even to melancholy, but their inſtrumental was bold, martial, and animating. In order to cheriſh high ſentiments in the minds of all, every conſiderable family had an hiſtorian who recounted, and a bard who ſung, the deeds of the clan and its chieftain, or on more ſolemn occaſions the glorious exploits of their heroic anceſtors. The vaſtneſs of the objects which ſurrounded them, lakes, mountains, rocks, cataracts, ſeemed to expand and elevate their minds; and the ſeverity of the climate, with the nature of the country, and their love, in common with other ſemi-barbarous nations, of the chace, and of war, forced them to great corporeal exertions: while their want of regular occupation on the other, led them to contemplations and ſocial converſe. They received the rare and occaſional viſits of ſtrangers with a genuine and cordial hoſpitality, never indulging in a rude or contemptuous ridicule of manners oppoſite to their own. Conſidering the inhabitants of the Lowlands in the light of invaders and uſurpers, they thought themſelves entitled to make repriſals at all convenient opportunities. What their enemies therefore called violence and rapine, they termed right and juſtice; and in the frequent practice of depredation they became bold, artful, and enterpriſing. An injury done to one of the clan was held, from the common relation of blood, to be an injury to all. Hence the Highlanders were in the habitual practice of war; and hence aroſe, in various inſtances between clan and clan, mortal and deadly feuds, deſcending from generation to generation. They uſually went completely armed with a broad ſword, a dirk or dagger, a target, muſquet, and piſtols. Their dreſs conſiſted of a jacket and looſe lower garment, with a roll of light woollen, called a *plaid*, wrapt round them ſo as to leave the right

:rm at full liberty. Thus equipped and accoutred, they could march 40 or 50 miles in a day, ſometimes without food or halting, over mountains, along rocks, through moraſſes; and they would ſleep on beds formed by tying bunches of heath haſtily and careleſsly together. Their advance to battle was rapid; and after diſcharging their muſquets and piſtols, they ruſhed into the ranks of the enemy with their broad ſwords; and in cloſe fight, when unable to uſe their ordinary weapon, they ſuddenly ſtabbed with the dirk. Their religion, which they called Chriſtianity, was ſtrongly tinctured with the ancient and barbarous ſuperſtitions of the country. They were univerſally believers in ghoſts and preternatural appearances. They marked with eager attention the variable forms of their cloudy and changeful ſky; from the different aſpect of which, they foretold future and contingent events: and, abſorbed in fantaſtical imaginations, they perceived in a ſort of ecſtatic viſion things and perſons ſeparated from them by a vaſt interval of ſpace. Each tribe had its peculiar dogmas and modes of faith, which the ſurrounding clans regarded with indifference, or at moſt with a cold diſlike far removed from the rancour of religious hatred: and perſecution for religion was happily a ſpecies of folly and wickedneſs unknown and unheard of amongſt them.

SOME ACCOUNT OF THE PRESENT STATE OF SWEDEN.

From Le Nord Literaire.

AGRICULTURE has not been carried to the degree of perfection which might have been expected from a people who attend ſo much to rural economy; but it makes a rapid and even an aſtoniſhing progreſs, eſpecially in Finland. To the obſtacles oppoſed by nature to rural improvements in Sweden, are to be joined almoſt inceſſant factions, and too frequent wars. If that country may boaſt of ſeveral great monarchs, who have been perſonally acquainted with the art of government, and have acquired celebrity for themſelves and their country, it is nevertheleſs certain, that ſuch glory has coſt the nation dear, by the injury it has done to its true intereſts, a new proof that princes, who are too ambitious, do no good, at leaſt to ſmall ſtates.

The Swedes in general ſhew much genius for manufactures; though it cannot be ſaid that they give great application to them, or that they excel in any particular branch. If ſome exceptions might be made, they would perhaps be in favour of cloths, hats, watches, gilded goods, and ſome articles of hardware, ſome of their inventions for manufacturing which have been adopted by other nations. Not that they have been ſparing of money to encourage manufactures, but it has too frequently been ill employed. It is indeed a truth which may be conſidered as demonſtrated, that the diſtance of Sweden from the great markets of Europe, added to the length and ſeverity of the winters, ſo expenſive to the inhabitants by increaſing their wants, and ſo very incommodious for navigation, will never permit manufactures to reach any great height in that kingdom. Their principal ones are thoſe of iron and ſteel, which furniſh many important articles for exportation. The watches, eſpecially, made in Sweden are in ſome eſtimation in other countries. The ſail-cloth ſells well in the Mediterranean. In 1785, there were only 14,000 hands employed in the manufactures of wool, ſilk, and cotton. In 1787, about

bout 429 perſons were kept at work in preparing fiſh-oil. Ship building is by no means ſo conſiderable as it ought to be.

If the Swedes poſſeſs not ſo inventive a genius as other nations, they require but the ſight of a model, not only to imitate, but even to embelliſh and perfect it, eſpecially in trinkets, ſmall hardware, and articles of ſteel, as is evident from the late productions of the manufactories at Eſkilſtuna and at Wedewag, as well as from M. Apelquiſt's works in braſs and other metals.

For ſome years, the Swedes have laboured earneſtly to open a communication between Stockholm and Gottenburg, by means of a canal. In digging the canal of Trolhattan, a work of immenſe labour, they have tunnelled mountains, and have conſtructed ſeveral locks, in order to avoid a cataract of more than ſixty feet, called the Infernal Fall. All the bar-iron, which comes from the provinces of Nericia Weermeland, &c. will be conveyed in ſmall veſſels over the great lake Wennern, to the canal, and thence to the river Gotha, which will carry it directly to Gottenburg. The utility of this canal, on which they have laboured above a century, has always been acknowledged; but it is only of late that, by the aid of an aſſociation, *they have ſucceeded, after the labour of four or five years, in finiſhing that part of the undertaking, where the navigation of the canal will ſoon be opened* *. They have alſo begun this year (1800) to clear the rivers and the old canals of Finland, an operation which promiſes much facility to the conveyance of commodities.

The interior communication is generally very eaſy in ſummer, the country being interſected by lakes, rivers, and indentures of the coaſt; and in winter, the conſtant exiſtence of ice ſingularly facilitates the carriage of merchandize. A ſtranger travelling in Sweden, either in ſummer or winter, rapidly paſſes over a vaſt ſpace at a cheap rate, in compariſon with the expence of travelling poſt in other countries. This advantage is chiefly owing to the natural quality of the roads, which are always carefully repaired, and which always preſent a firm ſurface. But there is no reſource for a man who wiſhes to make a journey in winter, and who has not the means of travelling poſt. Neither is there any eſtabliſhment for the regular conveyance of goods during that long ſeaſon; ſo that Sweden, where other regulations are ſo good, and which has a juſt title to be conſidered as one of the moſt civilized countries in Europe, ſeems to be iſolated from the reſt of the world for a great part of the year. Letters, gazettes, and ſome ſtrangers whoſe purſes enable them to travel poſt, are the only winter viſitors of Sweden. That country may be ſaid to be connected with the reſt of the continent only for 4 or 5 ſummer months. Thus the price of ſome commodities frequently becomes exorbitant, eſpecially towards the end of winter, and ſometimes they are not to be procured though ever ſo neceſſary. Hence it happens that the beſt political works, and other intereſting objects, are for a long period unknown to the public, except by adverteſements, and ſhort, and too often unſatisfactory, extracts which appear in the journals. Even theſe laſt, as well as the newſpapers ſent by poſt, come to a conſiderable price. Hence the country is too little viſited by ſtrangers, who conſequently neither diffuſe their money, nor communicate their induſtry, nor form many commercial relations. Hence, in a word, it happens, that when, in extraordinary emergencies,

* The words in Italics ſeem to involve ſome ambiguity. Thoſe of the original are, *On a reuſſi, apres quatre ou cinq annes de travaux, a achever cette partie de l' enterpriſe, ou la navigation ſ'ouvrira bientot.*—Is the whole undertaking finiſhed or not?

ſome Swediſh commoditiy would come to a good foreign market during the winter, the difficulty of exportation preſents an inſuperable obſtacle, eſpecially when the winter, anticipating its ordinary commencement, may be ſaid to ſurpriſe autumn. We know that an attempt was long ago made to remedy theſe great inconveniencies, by the formation of ſeveral proper eſtabliſhments; but, if the ſucceſs was not anſwerable to the views which directed the undertaking, it was becauſe, independently of ſeveral other accidental circumſtances, the calls for intercourſe were not then ſo numerous and urgent, as they have ſince been rendered by the increaſe of commerce and luxury, and by the affluence of travellers. Doubtleſs alſo the departure of the carriages (*voitures*) was too frequent; for, to reconcile economy with utility, their departure once a fortnight, or even once a month, would have been ſufficient *.

* We ſhall give a new proof of our impartiality, by inſerting here a note by an intelligent and eſtimable Swede. We publiſh it, however, without renouncing the opinion we have formed.

" It is neceſſary to obſerve that this cenſure ought not to attach to the country. There is no country in which commodities are tranſported in winter with more facility than in Sweden. The heavieſt goods, which it would be impoſſible to convey by wheel-carriages, are eaſily tranſported in ſledges. As to foreign articles, the obſtacles which impede their importation ariſe from the frequent interruption of navigation by the Belts, and from the bad ſtate of the roads in Denmark, the paſſage of which, during the bad ſeaſon, is extremely expenſive. In fact, when theſe obſtacle are ſurmounted, by the arrival of the goods at Helſingborg, the firſt Swediſh town on that coaſt, nothing is more eaſy than to make the peaſants convey all ſorts of goods into any province in the kingdom, and that with more eaſe, certainty and cheapneſs than in Denmark. The ſummer is not without its inconveniencies in the Swediſh provinces which are deſtitute of navigable rivers; but the exceſſive extent of the coaſts affords them the means of ſupply. The Swedes reckon a winter, which admits not the uſe of ſledges (and ſuch there have been), a misfortune almoſt as great as a bad harveſt; becauſe in thoſe vehicles, they tranſport heavy goods, ſuch as iron, timber, grain, &c. and though the country is not every where interſected with great roads, they make good their way on the ſnow acroſs foreſts, marſhes, lakes, rivers, &c. without either delay or obſtacle. The principal fairs in Sweden take place in winter, becauſe of the facility which that ſeaſon affords for the conveyance of goods. It is no uncommon thing for peaſants to undertake journies of ſixty or ſeventy Swediſh miles (about 160 leagues) ſolely on that errand. In ſupport of this aſſertion, it is only neceſſary to ſtate the well-known inſtance of the peaſants, who, in the month of February, go to Stockholm, in order to carry goods thence to Chriſtinehamn in Wermeland, and who *in ten or twelve days travel thirty Swediſh miles and a quarter*" (or 121 Engliſh).

We have frequently ſpoken (reſumes the author) of the Diligences, which traverſe Denmark in all ſeaſons as regularly as poſſible. *It would be thought a thing extraordinary, and perhaps unheard of, if one of thoſe vehicles did not arrive at Copenhagen from Hamburg in the ſpace of a month.* We confine ourſelves to this remark, which may ſuffice to direct the judgment of our readers on ſo eſſential an object.

The two paſſages above, which the tranſlator has put in Italics, ſhew what ideas the author and his annotator entertains of expeditious travelling! Would they believe what we could tell them of our mail, and other light coaches, or even of the rate at which carriers travel in conveying goods in one horſe carts, between ſome of our principal manufacturing towns, eſpecially in the north, for example, between Glaſgow and Mancheſter? What ſhould we ſay, if but one or two coaches were to

The exterior commerce of Sweden is partly carried on in national ſhips, which

which navigate every ſea on the globe, even as far as the iſland of St Bartholomew in the Weſt, and China in the Eaſt. The principal articles of export are planks, beams, maſts, tar, potaſh, iron, ſteel, copper, tin, ſulphur, vitriol, alum, ſaltpetre, herrings, &c. The chief commodities imported are wines, oils, raiſins, and other fruits, ſugar, tea, coffee, ſalt, corn, and raw materials for manufacture. Many Swediſh ſhips ſucceſſively viſit the different ports on the ſhores of the Mediterranean, and return large profits to their owners. The moſt lucrative part of the Swediſh commerce is that carried on with Great Britain, which takes off the greateſt part of iron; and next in importance to this is the trade with France. From the towns on the Baltic, which are the richeſt depoſitories of corn, namely, Dantzick, Koningſberg, &c. the Swedes import that commodity, as well as thoſe naval ſtores which they want, ſuch as hemp, tallow, &c. Their only commerce with the Weſt Indian iſlands is carried on by an excluſive company with the iſland of St Bartholomew. Their Chineſe connections centre in the India Company eſtabliſhed at Gottenburg, who confine themſelves to the equipment of two or three annual ſhips. This branch of trade, in the ſtock of which many foreigners had ſhares, and which was formerly ſo lucrative, ceaſed to be ſo about twelve years ago. The Swedes have alſo the benefit of the common inſurance companies, and they have even eſtabliſhed two companies, whoſe object it is to ſave wrecked ſhips and cargoes. Theſe companies pay perſons accuſtomed to dive and bring up goods, and whoſe exertion and zeal is rewarded by ſums proportioned to the value of the veſſels and goods they retrieve. Canzler, in his Memoirs on Sweden, adopts the following proportions between the commercial importance of the towns in that country: Suppoſing the whole export trade of Sweden divided into thirteen parts, he ſtates the exports of Stockholm at ſeven of thoſe parts, thoſe of Gottenburg at two, and thoſe of all the other towns in the kingdom at four. Of the imports, he aſſigns to Stockholm one-half, to Gottenburg one-fourth, and to all the other towns the remaining fourth.

Sweden, which has hitherto preſerved neutrality in the preſent war, has been always the faithful ally of France, a connection which has procured her more than one honourable peace, but which has alſo frequently dragged her into very troubleſome wars. She ſeems at preſent inclined to depart from her old alliance, and to form a new one with a neighbouring empire. It would doubtleſs be preſumptuous in us to pretend to decide which of the two alliances would be the moſt agreeable to her intereſts; but we may at leaſt be permitted to give it as our opinion, that the moſt intimate connection with Denmark and Pruſſia would appear to be the ſureſt palladium of her independence and happineſs. The balance of the North has been ſo violently deranged by the partition of Poland, that no precaution ſhould

to paſs between London and Edinburgh in a month! The tranſlator has travelled between thoſe cities, diſtant 400 Engliſh, or 100 Swediſh, miles, in the depth of winter, in ſeventy hours, including three hours ſleep at Newcaſtle, and this not a mail-coach, which goes it in ſixty-two or ſixty-three hours, but in a light coach, called the Royal Charlotte. This *extreme expedition*, however, is but modern. See a paper inſerted in the Statiſtical Account of Scotland, article Edinburgh, by the ingenious Mr Creech, bookſeller in that city. The annotator mentions the bad roads in Denmark as an interruption to the Swediſh trade. But it appears that ſome moſt excellent roads are now making in that country. See the learned Profeſſor Bygge's intereſting *Journey from Copenhagen to Paris, an Engliſh tranſlation of which is now in the preſs.*

ſhould be neglected, which promiſes to reſtore its ſtability.

If the finances of Sweden be in a ſtate of ſuch notorious derangement, that ſtrangers, who only ſee the continuation of her neutrality, can ſcarcely form any idea of it; if the courſe of exchange has been extremely unfavourable for the two laſt years; theſe calamities muſt be chiefly attributed to the different misfortunes ſhe has experienced, and which ſhe has moſt deeply felt, and to the loſſes which ſhe ſuffered under a king ſo quarrelſome and magnificent as Guſtavus III. and which ſhe has not yet been able to repair. And even in the preſent war, ſhe has loſt ſome very conſiderable convoys, not to mention a number of ſeparate ſhips. The two laſt years produced but very indifferent crops; and the herring-fiſhery on the Swediſh coaſts almoſt entirely failed in the laſt ſeaſon. We ſhall ſay nothing of a certain fluctuation in political principles, even with regard to internal affairs, which is at leaſt apparent, and which is ſuppoſed to have been obſervable for the laſt fifteen years; and it is well known that ſuch fluctuation never fails to produce the moſt fatal conſequences. It is eaſy to ſee that this cauſe muſt have had its influence on ſo many unfortunate events, in a country whoſe reſources are by no means abundant, and which is already infected with the habits of indulgence in foreign luxuries. The government has been obliged to prohibit the diſtillation of ſpirits, to prevent famine; but this meaſure, impoſed by neceſſity (like the prohibition of coffee), deprives the peaſant of his beloved drams, which he ſwallows as a charm for his wretchedneſs, and even as the ſupport of his life, which, on the contrary, is abridged by the immoderate uſe of that ſlow poiſon *. The government has ſtored up the ſpirits on hand in warehouſes at Stockholm, to be diſtributed by rations; and the peaſants complain formally of a meaſure which deprives them of a portion which they allege to be indiſpenſible under their rural labours; and it is poſſible that habit may have rendered dram-drinking abſolutely neceſſary to them! An intereſting diet, now aſſembled, it is to be hoped will point out the remedies neceſſary to reſtore ſoundneſs to the body politic.

* This ſentence applies with too great propriety to Scotland, where the diſtillery alſo extracts a poiſon from the ſtaff of life, and the health and morals of a people, once famous for both, are ſacrificed to a moſt polluted ſource of revenue. An abundance of grain, in the preſent ſtate of things, is, in fact, no bleſſing to Scotland. The diſtillery converts it into a curſe; and a ſcarcity, *if not extreme, but juſt ſufficient to put a ſtop to diſtillation*, is little, if at all, to be regreted in that country. Not only are ſome of the towns become ſinks of debauchery, but, in ſome country diſtricts, ardent ſpirits are ſerved out to harveſt workers, inſtead of the milk, or ſmall-beer, drank in the ſame places ſome years ago. The Statiſtical Account of Scotland, ſo creditable to the abilities of her clergy, contains almoſt as many proofs of my aſſertions as there were pariſh miniſters undeterred from ſpeaking out by the fear of offending their *hearers*, and the *lairds*, too many of whom are intereſted in the abuſe. Compare, in particular, the Statiſtical Account of Langholm, with the Rev. Mr Rowland Hill's deſcription of a fair in that place, at which he was preſent, in his late Tour in Scotland. I might deſcribe many ſuch diſorderly ſcenes, the deplorable effects of dram-drinking, from my own obſervation in that country; but ſuch teſtimonies would derive no additional weight from the anonymous authority of

The Tranſlator.

To

To the Editor of the Scots Magazine.

ON MISANTHROPY.

SIR,

I AM one of thoſe who conſider mankind as more inclined to virtue than vice. No man, in my opinion, defrauds, ſteals, robs, or lies, but when under ſtrong temptation; which if removed, he would abſtain from the crime. The temptations continued, and opportunities offering, the crime is often committed. At length it becomes a habit, and the ſlighteſt temptation proves irreſiſtible. The man then becomes a cheat, a thief, a liar, and ſo on. The character, however, of by far the greater part of mankind conſiſts in a ſort of mediocrity, ſomewhat inclined at one time to virtue, and at another to vice; and in the preſent ſtate of ſociety, the man who exceeds the middle bounds, becomes a talk and gazing ſtock to others. But what ſhall we ſay of thoſe enterprizing ſouls, who, like blazing ſtars, appear two or three in an age, miracles of excellence or deformity? We muſt not form a judgment of millions from a few eccentric natures. Neither the genius nor inclination of the multitude carry them to enterprizes; they keep along the ſober tranquil path of life, or follow the lead of others, without any providence and foreſight of their own. For theſe reaſons I ſometimes think, that hiſtory may be inſtrumental in giving us falſe and little reaſonable notions of mankind in general. We have there drawn together, in one view, the moſt ſtriking ſcenes which have been exhibited on the theatre of the world; we ſee no common actors, but princes and heroes, generals and ſtateſmen, all whoſe ſtation and qualities have rendered them remarkable. In an army the vaſt body depends upon a ſingle chief, their marches, their advances and retreats, all their motions are referred to the will of one man, who frequently hath it in his power to diſgrace the whole party, or crown them with immortal honour by his council and dexterity: but muſt we applaud or condemn twenty thouſand for the conduct of a ſingle perſon? Thus it hath been in the great world, and in the management of thoſe affairs, which writers have thought worthy of being tranſmitted to poſterity.

The ambition of princes, the gain and loſs of battles, the revolutions of ſtates, are the ſubjects of hiſtory; and all thoſe grand events, in which hardly one out of a hundred thouſand has had any more ſhare than that of a ſpectator, or a mere machine. How cold and languid are thoſe periods, which have been ſignalized by no calamity, in which the affairs of men have flowed on through a ſmooth and peaceful channel, ruffled by no civil diſcord or foreign invaſion. We hear little of the common courſe of things, any more than of the common run of characters; every thing is related for ſurpriſe and admiration; they paſs over the ſtill ordinary ſcenes of life without notice, and haſten to enlarge upon monſters and prodigies. Wars, tumults, and conſpiracies, are the harveſt of an hiſtorian; here it is that he ſummons all the efforts of genius to dive into the ſouls of men, to comprehend the intrigues and miſeries of a faction, and enter into the characters of the different leaders. And it is no new thing to have thoſe exaggerated with all the arts of declamation, and accommodated rather to the paſſions of the writer, than to the nature of things and hiſtorical truth. A fruitful ſource of error and confuſion! We

may

may be certain, that the painter has not done juſtice to his originals, who copies every portrait from a Venus or a Meduſa. I want a deſcription of human beings, ſomewhat that is not ſuperlatively good or bad, and in which I may trace the well known features. I never wonder to find men weak, inconſtant, riſing above themſelves in ſpeculation, falling beneath in practice, acting their parts unequally, different from each other, and from themſelves. This is nature; thus it hath been, and thus it will be in every buſineſs where human creatures are the agents and contrivers; it is the perfect hero, the faultleſs ſaint, the unchecked villain, which raiſes my ſurpriſe, and creates a ſuſpicion of the fairneſs or capacity of my informer.

We ſee the reaſon why hiſtory, though it has its ſingular uſes, yet being an aſſemblage of whatever is grand and extraordinary in the world, muſt on that very account not a little miſlead our judgments, if we propoſe to take theſe ſhining parcels for a pattern of the whole ſyſtem. Human life is neither a tragedy nor a comedy, though intermixed with a good deal of both: it is ſomething ſoberly ſerious, if I may be indulged the expreſſion, and for the moſt part of equal tenour; in which it is no wonder that we meet with ſeveral exceptions, and ſcenes more highly finiſhed, which have been ſelected from the general heap, more upon account of their rarity, than for the reſemblance which they bear to the reſt of the drama. Murder, rapine, ſacrilege, whatever is greatly good or greatly wicked, as large as the whole amount of them would appear when laid together in a ſingle narration, ſo as almoſt to perſuade one, that nothing elſe had been performed upon the ſtage of the univerſe; yet theſe bear no proportion to the common events of life, ſuch as happen every day throughout the world, and which are hurried down the ſtream of time, without a ſingle annaliſt to reſcue them from oblivion. And how can it be otherwiſe? Our community is not made up of robbers and partriots; the greater parts are middle characters, approaching toward neither extreme; and there are many who can hardly be ranked under any expreſs denomination, and whom we neither know well how to condemn or approve.

There is little occaſion to caution men againſt entertaining too favourable an opinion of their ſpecies; the error lies on the other hand: and there is more danger, that the corrupt principles of a few individuals ſhould be imputed to all for condemnation, than that the good conduct of many others ſhould avail to the acquittal and juſtification of the reſt. Diſorder and wickedneſs paſs for epidemic, while ſoundneſs of body or mind are conſidered only as excepted caſes: we are much of the ſame temper in the cenſures which are paſſed upon particular perſons: one falſe ſtep deſtroys a reputation, which a hundred good actions will hardly retrieve: is it a love of defamation which turns our thoughts into the leſs favourable channel? Or is it ſelf-defence only, which engages us for our own ſecurity, to indulge a ſuſpicion of what we fear ſhould prove true? Is it the pride of virtue, and the conſciouſneſs of ſuperior integrity, which leads us to magnify the failings of men, and be more ſevere upon crimes, from which we know ourſelves to be free? Or is it a ſenſe of their own baſeneſs and diſhoneſty, which puts men upon aſſigning the ſame depravity to others, and meaſuring their neighbours motives by their own corrupted ſtandard? for each of theſe no doubt have had their ſhare in helping forward the general calumny.

But of all the writers, who have treated upon human nature, I have the leaſt patience with thoſe who traduce mankind in their cloſets, and draw out fine-ſpun ſyſtems of human actions, reſolving them all into one

ſource;

ſource: and *that* the leaſt favourable to us as ſocial natures, and the joint members of a grand community. Nothing can be more wild of itſelf, than to think of reducing to any ſingle principle the actions of beings, who are compounded of ſo many. The ſaying of the ancient prince is celebrated: 'I find, alas!' he cries, 'that I have two ſouls, one of which draws me to vice, and the other to virtue.' And who has not found the ſame? For if we approve this language, every man hath, I do not ſay two, but as many ſouls as he has different paſſions and affections, each of which preſiding in its turn, may denominate him a different being. Hence it ariſes, that we have no perfection in characters; hence it is, that there is no one ſo good whom we can pronounce abſolutely free from blemiſhes, nor any one ſo bad in whom there is nothing that we can approve. Selfiſhneſs may be one great characteriſtic of the ſpecies, but it can never be the only one. There is a great deal more of natural juſtice, and even philanthropy, than we readily imagine, that is neceſſary to the very name and appearance of ſociety, which is out of our ſight, and is, as I may ſay, buried in the foundation, which, if it was once taken away, all the ſuperſtructure of laws and government would of itſelf fall to the ground; for theſe do not conſtitute the union of men, but only help to bind and preſerve it: government is not the miſtreſs, but the handmaid, the nurſe, and not the mother of ſociety. It was this ſentiment of friendſhip and common ſympathy, which prevented men from retiring into dens and caves, and firſt inſtituted the commerce of life. And we might in vain expect to ſee rational beings united together by law and compact, if they had no more affection for each other than bears and tygers.

It is uſual to declaim upon the quarrels and tumults, which have riſen in the world, and to cenſure men for their proneneſs to diſcord and contention: let this, likewiſe, be their praiſe, that in the midſt of ſuch jarring intereſts and paſſions they continue to agree ſo well. We think with deteſtation of the evils and tragedies, which their headſtrong paſſions have occaſioned; it may be uſed alſo to reflect upon the miſchief which they have not done. If this is no praiſe of their virtue, it ſhows, at leaſt, an imperfection in vice, and proves that they are not complete maſters of the art, but only rude practitioners and apprentices. Had we been entirely diveſted of ſocial feelings, what could we have looked for but cities univerſally deſerted, and not the frequent breach of laws by this man, or that, but the very being or name of them every where extinguiſhed? And whence is it, that the moſt abandoned villains deſire a ſociety in wickedneſs, among whom that faith and friendſhip is held ſacred, which they ſeem to have renounced with the reſt of mankind? But that thoſe perſons, who do all in their power to weaken and diſſolve this neceſſary union, and prevent there being any ſociety and commerce of good offices, yet never loſe their ſocial natures, and ſtill judge, that no ſtate can be tolerably happy without ſome companions of their own fortune, ſome partners to alleviate their griefs, and their pleaſures and ſucceſſes.

The nature and conduct of men do not permit us to think the beſt of them, but they equally forbid us to think the worſt. As much as ſuperior beings can go beyond them in goodneſs, ſo much may they be exceeded by others in wickedneſs. In our opinions of mankind, it is both ſafe and juſt to follow the middle way; and where there is room for doubting, to incline to the more favourable ſide, and take that part which equity and religion dictate; if it is a piece of juſtice which we owe to individuals, not to think or ſay the worſt we can,

but to judge them with all reaſonable allowances, the ſame muſt certainly be due to ſociety, and to human nature in general. It cannot be leſs criminal to blacken and aſperſe a race of beings, than to take away the character of a private perſon. He who hates the name of man, is himſelf the firſt monſter in nature, who quarrels not with a few individuals, but with a whole ſpecies; who cuts himſelf off from the friendſhip and confidence of all, an enemy to good and bad, jealous both of his friends and foes, and a voluntary outcaſt from ſociety.

L.

To the Editor of the Scots Magazine.

FORTUNES MADE IN EDINBURGH BY TRADE.

Sir,

Although a century ago, or perhaps leſs, the gentry of Scotland rather conſidered it a degradation to breed their ſons to any profeſſion but the army, yet even prior to that period, a good many inſtances are not wanting, of fortunes being acquired in Edinburgh by merchandize; and that by ſons or connections of antient and reſpectable families. I think, notwithſtanding the great wealth now acquired by merchandize, and the greater certainty of making, if not a fortune, yet a genteel livelihood by trade, only a few comparatively of the ſons of our gentry think of becoming merchants. I'm afraid old Scots pride is ſtill lurking at bottom. In England, a merchant ranks much higher than in Scotland, and in order to put ſome of our faſtidious lairds to right, and to ſecure the company and comfort of their children by keeping them at home, I ſhall inſert the names of ſeveral reſpectable characters, who have acquired fortunes and conſiderable landed property by merchandize. In this enumeration, I ſhall confine myſelf chiefly to Edinburgh. Such, I conceive, may have more weight, than many pages of argumentation.

Sir William Forbes 6th Baronet of Monymuſk, is a merchant and banker.

John Sinclair, anceſtor of Sir John of Murkle, Baronet, was a merchant in Edinburgh, and purchaſed the lands of Stevenſton.

Henry Preſton, burgeſs in Edinburgh, was father of James who purchaſed the lands of Valleyfield.

James 3d, ſon of Patrick Murray of Falahill, anceſtor of Philiphaugh, made a handſome fortune by merchandize here in the laſt century, and by Bethia Maule a daughter of a ſon of Panmure, (aſcertained) left fortunes to his three ſons, two of whom were knighted.

George Dundas merchant in Edinburgh; his ſon acquired by purchaſe the lands of Blair near Culroſs, and was father of the preſent Richard Dundas of Blair.

George Blair 2d ſon of Patrick Blair of Pittendriech, having been bred a merchant, acquired conſiderable riches, and purchaſed the eſtate of Lethindy; he lived in the reigns of King James VI., and King Charles I., and was anceſtor of the Blairs of Glaſſelune.

Thomas Inglis, 2d ſon of Malcolm Inglis of Mannerhead, was bred a merchant, and having acquired money by trade in Edinburgh, in the reign of King Charles II. he purchaſed the eſtate of Craigend.

James Riddel a merchant in Edinburgh, in the time of King James VI., made a handſome ſum of money, with which his ſon James, who was likewiſe a ſucceſsful merchant, purchaſed the eſtate of Kinglaſs in Weſt Lothian.

John Trotter, a 2d ſon of Thomas Trotter of Catchetraw, was a merchant in Edinburgh; he made much money, and purchaſed the eſtate of

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Mortonhall, he made his money in King James VIth's time.

Patrick Lindſay merchant in Cupar in Fife, afterwards in St Andrews, by his induſtry made money and purchaſed the barony of Wolmerſton, of which he got a charter from the Crown.

Archibald Inglis merchant, who entered burgeſs of Edinburgh in right of his father in the year 1581, made much money by trade, which enabled his ſon James to purchaſe the barony of Cramond, which is ſtill in the poſſeſſion of his deſcendants.

John M'Moran merchant in Edinburgh, was ſucceſsful in trade in the middle of the laſt century, and purchaſed the eſtate of Glaſpens.

Sir William Dick of Braid, baronet, a merchant in Edinburgh, made a prodigious fortune by trade. He acquired an extent of land which reached from his barony of North Berwick, with very little interruption, to the pariſh of Currie. He was a zealous covenanter, though he took no ſhare in the management of affairs, but by lending at different times vaſt ſums in ſpecie, for the ſupport of the new leaders, of which he never was repaid, he died a bankrupt.

Sir James Dick of Preſtonfield, baronet, was a merchant in Edinburgh, he was the grandſon of the above Sir William Dick, and acquired a very handſome fortune in trade, with which he purchaſed the baronies of Prieſtfield and Corſtorphin, and part of the barony of Craigmillar from the Preſtons.

Henry Moriſon merchant in Edinburgh, gave in portion with his daughter, who was married to Sir Andrew Dick of Craighouſe, about the time of the reſtoration, an yearly rental of 4000 merks, and 50,000 merks in money.

James Ainſlie merchant in Edinburgh, made money by trade, and purchaſed the lands of Darnick in Roxburghſhire anno 1607. He was great grand uncle of the preſent George Ainſlie of Pilton, who is rich by trade.

Binning of Walyford, provoſt, made a fortune by being a merchant in Edinburgh.

Baird of Sauchtonhall and Newbyth, made fortunes by trade laſt century, by privateering on the Dutch, in the two wars with them in King Charles II's time.

Sir Robert Mylne of Barnton, merchant in Edinburgh, made a fortune by trade.

John Boyle of Kelburn, merchant in Edinburgh, father of the 1ſt Earl of Glaſgow, made a fortune in trade.

Sir William Bruce of Kinroſs, the great architect who built the palace of Holyroodhouſe, and many other fine houſes, made a fortune as a merchant in Edinburgh.

Sir Robert Barclay of Pearſton, merchant in Edinburgh, made a fortune in trade.

John Durham merchant in Dundee, in the reign of King James V, acquired great wealth, and purchaſed the lands of Pitkerrow; he was anceſtor of the lairds of Pitkerrow and Largo.

To the Editor of the Scots Magazine.

ON PRIDE.

NO ſcience has ſuffered more from the indefinite uſe of words than that of mind. The term pride has always been underſtood to ſignify one of the moſt corrupt and deleterious principles, that has ever gained admiſſion into the human heart. It has been conſidered as the ſupreme attribute of the infernal ſpirit, and as the poiſon which when infuſed in to the human

frame, deranged all its powers, and corrupted its ſprings of action. But were we to lay aſide for a little, this obnoxious term, and the diſagreeable ideas which it is apt to recall, we will be convinced that the ſentiment of feeling which pride expreſſes, is a neceſſary part of our conſtitution, and to be applauded or condemned only as it is properly or improperly applied; that a ſenſe of dignity founded on mean or trifling qualifications becomes a vice, but when raiſed on a noble and permanent foundation, it is a virtue; and that our duty is not to extirpate, but to regulate and reſtrain it within reaſonable bounds.

When man contemplates himſelf in the dignified form of his body, and in the godlike faculties of his mind, he naturally adopts the ſentiments of Hamlet. "What a piece of work is man, how noble in reaſon, how infinite in faculties, in form and moving how expreſs and admirable, in action how like an angel, in apprehenſion how like a God!" So much wiſdom and art, have not been laviſhed on him by the Almighty in vain: He finds himſelf at the head of the viſible creation: He turns nature herſelf to his purpoſes, and reduces the beaſts of the field under his dominion. He does not indeed ſurpaſs the elephant in ſtrength, or the horſe in ſwiftneſs; his body is not armed with ſuch deadly weapons as the horn of the bull, or the talons of the tiger. But by poſſeſſing a mind active, intelligent and ſkilful, he ſoon conſtrains theſe animals to miniſter to his wants or his pleaſures.

Surely he is not to diſhonour his Creator, by comparing himſelf to the worm that he tramples under his foot. All other animated beings but himſelf, are guided by the invariable impulſe of blind inſtinct; he exults in being the arbiter of his own conduct, the former of his own character, and the artificer of that happineſs of which he is ſuſceptible. Theſe honours impel him to claim kindred with higher orders, and to act ſome great part on the theatre of this univerſe.

The idea of ſelf importance is excited in the mind, by every exertion of its own powers. Of courſe, whenever human liberty or power is controuled, the moſt humiliating ſenſations are felt, accompanied with a violent inclination to regain its freedom. Obſerve the pungent diſtreſs which racks the child, when thwarted in his inclinations by domineering authority; and when permitted to do what he pleaſes, mark the delightful ſenſations that lighten up his countenance, in exerting his little ſtrength, and deranging whatever comes in his way. See what conſcious pride gliſtens in the eye of the boy who comes off victorious in the combat with his equal; and ſay not that malice urged him to the fight; for who can ſhew more affection than he to his rival, after the victory is decided. The general at the head of his army, and the orator who bends the will of thouſands by his eloquence, are equally impreſſed with the ſame high ſenſe of perſonal importance. But let this feeling give way to irreſoluteneſs and timidity, and all the force of the mind is relaxed, its powers are unhinged, and ruin pervades the intellectual ſyſtem. A certain degree of this conſcious pride, therefore ſeems neceſſary to every man in the exerciſe of any great talent, or in the diſcharge of any important duty.

But that ſpirit of independence, which the conſciouſneſs of power and liberty engenders, is raiſed to a higher pitch by a ſenſe of virtue. The man who acts according to the dictates of his own reaſon and conſcience, naturally aſſumes a look of ſatisfaction and confidence. The tone of his feelings is highly dignified. All other rewards appear inſignificant in compariſon to the applauſe of his own mind. Is not then the ſenſe of dignity evidently deſtined by our Maker to attend virtue? We are ſurely not to believe that conſcious rectitude ſhould be attended by

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the timidity and ſelf-degradation which vice alone ought to inſpire? If confuſion and terror ſhould properly harrow the ſoul of the criminal, and make him ſhrink into inſignificance; why is not real worth intitled to aſſume an air of confidence, and a look of ſelf-complacency? Without a ſenſe of perſonal importance, a man becomes miſerable in the extreme. The gripes of poverty, and the rack of the tyrant, may be ſuſtained with firmneſs and compoſure, but to feel one'ſelf contemtible in the world, is too galling for humanity to bear. Such an elevation of mind as ariſes from virtuous conduct, and ſuch a conviction of ſuperiority in the ſcale of intellect, as will encourage a man to act a great part on the ſtage of this world, is a rational, becoming, and uſeful pride. It is a ſentiment well calculated to elevate human conception; to prevent this noble workmanſhip of God from demeaning himſelf by the purſuit of trifling ends, and from compaſſing them by unworthy means. So far therefore pride is the incitement, the ſupport, and the reward of virtue. In the ſcale of eſtimable qualities which is here obſerved, virtue holds the higheſt place. But what do we ſay to the common remark, that genius and talents are more courted than moral endowments, that we ſeldom envy a perſon his piety or benevolence, and would rather be accounted knaves than fools. Vice itſelf is rewarded with general admiration and applauſe, when attended by feats of heroiſm and addreſs. A thief whoſe dexterity has often eluded the ſtricteſt ſearch, holds up a face of effrontery and boldneſs, even on the ſcaffold, and enjoys in his own mind, the eclat which his adventures have gained him. Such a ſtrange perverſion in human nature is not eaſily accounted for. Some ſay that genius is more prized, becauſe it is the gift of nature, and cannot be acquired; but that no man cares whether his virtue be called in queſtion, as he thinks it is in his power to reform at any time. Others maintained that we ought not to make a ſeparation between virtue and intellectual ability, becauſe that virtue alone is eſtimable which is guided by wiſdom, and directed into a channel of more extenſive uſefulneſs by higher exertions of intellect. So far as goodneſs is merely mechanical or guided by innate diſpoſition, it is not entitled to applauſe: No more than the ſervices of the domeſtic animals. When talents are not directed to uſeful purpoſes, but eminent in miſchief; from our love of novelty they may excite our wonder and aſtoniſhment, but never will they gain our admiration and eſteem.

How far a rational ſenſe of perſonal dignity ſhould be modified, or affected by compariſons with other men, it is difficult to determine. In our actual experience, ſuch compariſons afford the materials by which pride is uſually fed. The proper ſtandard by which the eſtimate of our own merit ſhould be taken, is the higheſt ſtate of perfection, to which human nature has as yet arrived. But we are more inclined to look downwards, on the general maſs of uncultivated minds, and feed our pride at their expence. He who feels in himſelf a decided ſuperiority to others, cannot fail to think more highly of himſelf on that account. But if he is formed for real excellence, he will fix his eye on the ſtandard of perfection, which his enlightened imagination has depicted. In this view he will be chagrined at his manifold defects, and will rather be modeſt and reſerved than proud; though of all men he has leaſt cauſe to be ſo. But when men, and not perfection, are our ſtandard of compariſon, our feelings of ſelf-complacency muſt vary with every variety of human character. One who is enflated with ſupercilious arrogance in the company of homeſpun clowns, muſt be conſtrained to retire into his own inſignificance, when he compares

compares himself with men of the firſt-rate genius.

In a future paper we will attend to thoſe caſes, in which pride takes a wrong direction, and is carried to exceſs.

M.

MANUFACTURES OF GREAT BRITAIN.

Concluded from p. 84.

THE *Linen* manufactory of Great Britain is chiefly confined to Scotland, though ſome branches of it are carried on in Mancheſter and other parts of England. The total quantity of Britiſh linen exported during the laſt three years was as follows:—

1797	.	14,533,000 yards
1798	.	20,744,000
1799	.	21,204,000

If the quantity retained for home conſumption is not greater than the export, the value of the whole muſt be at leaſt 1,600,000l. and it certainly will not be thought beyond the truth if the yearly value of the whole of this manufacture in Great Britain, with the *thread*, and other branches of the flax trade, is ſtated at 2,000,000l. and the number of perſons employed thereby at 60,000. That it is not of leſs extent, may be preſumed from the following account of the quantity of rough flax and linen yarn imported on an average of five years, ending the 5th of January in the year ſtated:—

	Flax.	Linen Yarn.
1776 .	254,141 cwt.	—7,847,157 lbs.
1787 .	245,636	—8,873,866
1792 .	232,564	—9,791,275
1799 .	290,754	—8,148,936

The *Hemp* manufactory at preſent exceeds 1,500,000l. but is leſs in time of peace: the perſons employed therein are probably not leſs than 35,000.

The *Paper* manufactory has greatly advanced of late. A hundred years ago ſcarce any paper was made in this country but the coarſe wrapping papers; and for a long time moſt of the ſuperior kinds continued to be imported; the export is, however, at preſent conſiderable. The annual value of the manufacture, at the preſent high prices of the article, cannot be leſs than 900,000l. and the number of perſons employed in it 30,000.

The *Glaſs* manufactory has been much improved during the preſent century, and has greatly increaſed of late years; it may now amount to 1,500,000l. and the perſons employed to about 36,000.

The *Potteries* and manufactures of Earthen-ware Porcelain have rapidly advanced during the preſent century, in conſequence of the improvements made therein, and the introduction of of many new and beautiful wares both for our own uſe and foreign markets. The annual value will probably not be over-rated at 2,000,000l. and the number of perſons employed at 45,000.

The *Iron* manufactory is ſupplied partly by the produce of our own mines, and partly by thoſe of other countries: with reſpect to the firſt, it is ſaid, the total produce of pig-iron in Britain does not at preſent exceed 100,000 tons; and reckoning on an average, that 33 cwt. of crude iron produces one ton of bars, and that the manufacture of malleable iron amounts to 35,000 tons per annum, this branch will require 57,750 tons of crude iron, and the value in bars at 20l. a ton, which is under the preſent price, is 700,000l.: the remaining 42,250 tons, caſt into cannon, cylinders, machinery, &c. at 14l. a ton, is worth 591,500l. The ſupply of foreign bar iron is chiefly obtained from Ruſſia and Sweden, and the quantity

quantity imported on an average of 12 years, has been 44,135 tons; worth, at 22l. per ton, 970,978l. which, with the former ſums, amounts to 2,262,470l. This value is greatly increaſed by ſubſequent labour, but the proportion of the increaſe cannot be eaſily determined, the quantity of labour being ſo very different in different articles. Some years ago the value of the iron manufacture was eſtimated at 8,700,000l. this ſum appears too high at preſent, but including *Tin* and *Lead*, the value of the whole will probably not be taken too high at 10,000,000l. and the number of perſons employed at 200,000.

The *Copper* and *Brass* manufactures are now eſtabliſhed in this country in all their branches. Till about the years 1720 or 1730 moſt of the copper and braſs utenſils for culinary and other purpoſes uſed in this country, were imported from Hamburg and Holland, being procured from the manufactories of Germany; even ſo late as the years 1745 and 1750, copper tea kettles ſaucepans, and pots of all ſizes, were imported here in large quantities; but through the perſevering induſtry, capitals, and interpriſing ſpirit of our miners and manufacturers theſe imports have become totally unneceſſary, the articles being now all made here, and far better than any other country can produce. The diſcovery of new copper-mines in Derbyſhire and Wales, about the year 1773, contributed to the extenſion of the manufacture in this country, and it appears to be ſtill increaſing, notwithſtanding the very great advance in the price of copper during the laſt two or three years, which muſt certainly be attended with ſome diſadvantage with reſpect to foreign markets. The value of wrought copper and braſs exported during the year 1799 was 1,222,187l. and there is reaſon to believe that the whole value of theſe manufactures at preſent is at leaſt 3,500,000l. and the number of perſons employed 60,000.

The *Steel Plating*, and *Hardware* manufactures, including the toy trade, have been carried to a great extent of late years, and many amount in value to 4,000,000l. and the perſons employed, to at leaſt 70,000.

It muſt be confeſſed, that many of theſe eſtimates are unavoidably defective from the want of public documents reſpecting many important branches of trade; they may however, be ſufficiently accurate to ſhew, in a general view, the relative extent of our principal manufactures, viz.

	Annual Value.	Perſons employed.
Woollen £	15,500,000	425,043
Leather .	10,500,000	241,818
Cotton . .	9,500,000	322,140
Silk . .	2,700,000	60,000
Linen & Flax	2,000,000	60,000
Hemp . .	1,500,000	35,000
Paper . .	900,000	30,000
Glaſs . .	1,500,000	36,000
Potteries . .	2,000,000	45,000
Iron, Tin, and Lead	10,000,000	200,000
Copper & Braſs	3,500,000	60,000
Steel, Plating,	4,000,000	70,000
£.	63,600,000	1,585,000

There are many manufactures, ſuch as thoſe of hats, horn, ſtraw, &c. which, though in themſelves of leſs importance than moſt of thoſe before enumerated, are together of very conſiderable amount, and employ a great number of hands. There are likewiſe ſome, which, though not generally included among the manufactures, are certainly ſuch in a great degree, and might, with much propriety, be claſſed with them.

It may be proper to obſerve, that thoſe who have rated the number of perſons employed in the different branches, very conſiderably higher than is here ſtated have generally included a variety of collateral employments, as mariners, carriers, miners, &c. whereas the numbers here given are meant

meant to include only the perſons directly employed in the various tranſactions and operations neceſſary for bringing the raw meterials into their finiſhed conſumable ſtate.

G.

ON THE UTILITY OF BIRDS IN DESTROYING INSECTS,

And other Productions hurtful to Mankind.

WHEN the deſtruction and waſte of the fruits of the earth, occaſioned by birds and inſects, is duly conſidered, we ceaſe to wonder at the anxiety of agriculturiſts and others, in ſeeking out means for the deſtruction ſometimes of the one and ſometimes of the other, according as particular circumſtances have made the havoc of either more or leſs obſervable on their fields. Indeed, on a haſty view of the ſubject the only matter that ſtrikes the mind with ſurpriſe is, that unwearied and unceaſing means have not been generally followed to extirpate many of thoſe peſts which all mankind ſeem equally to have an intereſt in deſtroying; for, every thing that diminiſhes the profits of the farmer adds to the price of the neceſſaries of life—and, conſequently, adds to the quantum of labour performed by every individual.

But, in waging war againſt the feathered tribe there ought to be ſome diſcrimination, and the fact on a cloſe examination of the ſubject will turn out to be, that we ought to form an alliance with ſome of them, as far as protection towards them can favour that end, with the view of the auxiliary aid they may afford us in extirpating the hoſtile bands of worms, inſects, and caterpillars, which often deſtroy the very germs of vegetable life.

We are led to theſe reflections by peruſing Profeſſor Barton's Fragments of the Natural Hiſtory of Pennſylvania, lately publiſhed at Philadelphia. The utility of the following remarks on *inſects, as the food of birds*, is our inducement for laying them before our readers; and the more ſo as ſeveral of the birds are natives of our own country, and a careful obſervation of the habits, &c. of other Britiſh birds would, in a ſhort time, enable the natural hiſtorian to point out ſuch of them as ought to be protected even by law. We need hardly obſerve, that many which partly live on ſeeds ought nevertheleſs to be included among the friends of mankind, on account of the greater benefit they yield by alſo deſtroying many inſects, grubs, and other noxious vermin.

"It may in the firſt place be obſerved," ſays Dr Barton, "that inſects appear to be the firſt food of almoſt all the birds of our country. The more I have inquired, the more I have been convinced, that almoſt all birds live, in ſome meaſure, upon inſects. Even thoſe ſpecies which conſume conſiderable quantities of ſeeds, berries, and fruit, alſo conſume large quantities of inſects: and there are reaſons to believe, that others, whoſe principal food is the nectar of plants, alſo live partly on theſe inſects. Thus Mr Brandis found the veſtiges of inſects in the ſtomach of the trochilus, or humming-bird, one of the laſt birds one would have ſuſpected of feeding on animal food.

"The greater number of our ſmaller birds, of the order of *paſſeres*, ſeem to demand our attention and protection. Some of them feed pretty entirely upon inſects, and others upon a mixed food—that is, inſects and the vegetable ſeeds, &c. Many of them contribute much to our pleaſure by the melody of their notes. I believe the injury they do us is but ſmall compared to the good they render us.

I ſhall mention, under ſix different heads, a few of the uſeful birds of this and ſome other orders.

"I. *Muſcicapa acadica* of Gmelin? This is the leſſer fly-catcher of Pennant. It is called, in Pennſylvania, the leſſer or wood-pewe. This little bird builds in woods and in foreſts. After the young have left the neſts, the parents conduct them to the gardens and habitations of men. Here the whole brood dwells in trees near the houſes, where they are fed with the common houſe-fly, and other inſects that are caught by the old birds. The young ones are ſoon capable of obtaining their food in the ſame manner. This ſpecies of muſcicapa viſits us in the ſpring, and commonly continues with us until late in September, when it retires ſoutherly to winter.

"II. The *motacilla ſialis*, or blue-bird, feeds principally, if not entirely, upon inſects, both ſuch as are flying and ſuch as are reptile. It is ſaid they eat currants.

"III. Moſt of our ſpecies of picus, or wood-pecker, appear to me to be very uſeful in deſtroying inſects, particularly thoſe which injure our foreſt and orchard trees. It is true, theſe birds are ſometimes injurious to us, by eating ſome of our fineſt fruits, particularly our cherries, and therefore pains are taken to expel them from our gardens. But they devour vaſt numbers of inſects, particularly ſome of thoſe ſpecies which prove ſo deſtructive to the trunk of the trees, ſuch as the coleopterous inſects, which, perhaps, do as much miſchief as the caterpillar.

"IV. As a devourer of pernicious inſects, one of the moſt uſeful birds with which I am acquainted is the houſe-wren, or *certhia familiaris*. This little bird ſeems peculiarly fond of the ſociety of man, and it muſt be confeſſed that it is often protected by his intereſted care. From obſerving the uſefulneſs of this bird in deſtroying inſects, it has long been a cuſtom, in many parts of our country, to fix a ſmall box at the end of a long pole, in gardens, about houſes, &c. as a place for it to build in. In theſe boxes they build and hatch their young. When the young are hatched, the parent birds feed them with a variety of different inſects, particularly ſuch as are injurious in gardens. One of my friends was at the trouble to obſerve the number of times a pair of theſe birds came from their box, and returned with inſects for their young. He found that they did this from forty to ſixty times in an hour; and, in one particular hour, the birds carried food to their young ſeventy-one times. In this buſineſs they were engaged the greater part of the day; ſay twelve hours. Taking the medium, therefore, of fifty times in an hour, it appeared that a ſingle pair of theſe birds took from the cabbage, ſallad, beans, peas, and other vegetables in the garden, at leaſt ſix hundred inſects in the courſe of one day. This calculation proceeds upon the ſuppoſition, that the two birds took each only a ſingle inſect each time. But it is highly probable they often took ſeveral at a time.

"The ſpecies of certhia of which I am ſpeaking generally hatches twice during the courſe of the ſummer. They are very numerous about Philadelphia, and in other parts of the United States.

"The fact juſt related is well calculated to ſhow the importance of attending to the preſervation of ſome of our native birds. The eſculent vegetables of a whole garden may, perhaps, be preſerved from the depredations of different ſpecies of inſects by ten or fifteen pair of theſe ſmall birds: and, independently of this eſſential ſervice, they are an extremely agreeable companion to man; for their note is pleaſing. A gentleman, in the neighbourhood of Philadelphia, thinks he has already reaped much

much advantage from the ſervices of theſe wrens. About his fruit trees he has placed a number of boxes for their neſts. In theſe boxes they very readily breed, and feed themſelves and their young with the inſects which are ſo deſtructive to the various kinds of fruit trees, and other vegetables.

"V. The ſervices of the ibis, in devouring the reptiles of Egypt, are well known. They procured to this bird a veneration and regard which form an intereſting fact in its hiſtory, and in the hiſtory of human ſuperſtitions.* The ſtorks are, perhaps not leſs uſeful. Pliny tells us, that theſe birds were ſo much regarded for deſtroying ſerpents, that, in Theſſaly, in his age, it was a capital crime to kill them, and that the puniſhment was the ſame as that for murder. Virgil hints at the uſefulneſs of the ſtork when he deſcribes it as 'longis inviſa colubris.' In Holland, even in our times, they go wild, protected by the government, from a ſenſe of their uſefulneſs in the way I have mentioned.

"In Britain, if it were not for the herons, and ſome other birds of this tribe, the frogs, and toads, and other reptiles, would increaſe to ſo great a degree as to prove a real nuiſance. North-America abounds with birds of this order; and we even have ſome ſpecies of ibis very nearly allied to the ibis of Egypt—ſuch as the *tantalus loculator*, or wood pelican, the *tantalus ruber*, or ſcarlet ibis, the *tantalus fuſcus*, or brown ibis, and the *tantalus albus*, or white ibis. Mr Bartram informs us, that the firſt of theſe birds feeds 'on ſerpents, young alligators, frogs, and other reptiles. It is commonly ſeen near the banks of great rivers, in vaſt marſhes or meadows, eſpecially ſuch as are cauſed by inundations, and alſo in the vaſt deſerted rice plantations.' This bird, both with regard to his general aſpect, and his manners and habits, may be conſidered as the ibis of America. In the midſt of all their ſuperſtitions, I do not find, however, that the native Americans have ever paid any particular regard to this bird. I cannot learn that any of theſe ſpecies of tantalus have ever been ſeen in Pennſylvania.

"VI. Some of the birds of the vultur-kind are extremely uſeful to man, by deſtroying immenſe quantities of carrion, which ſerve to vitiate the air, and, perhaps, in ſome inſtances, to give riſe to malignant epidemics. The *vultur aura*, or turkey buzzard of our country, is one of the moſt uſeful of theſe birds. In Virginia it is protected by a law of that State. The Abbe Clavigero ſpeaks of the uſefulneſs of the *cozcaquauhtli*, or king of the zopilots, the *vultur papa* of Linnæus. 'The zopilot,' ſays this writer, 'is a moſt uſeful bird to that country (Mexico); for they not only clear the fields, but attend the crocodiles, and deſtroy the eggs which the females of thoſe dreadful amphibious animals leave in the ſand, to be hatched by the heat of the ſun. The deſtruction of ſuch a bird ought to be prohibited under ſevere penalties.'

"I am ſenſible that theſe few facts, which are thrown together without any regard to order, can be of little uſe, except in as far as they may turn the attention of other perſons, who poſſeſs more leiſure and information than myſelf, to the ſubject, which is at once curious and important. It appears to me to be a ſubject peculiarly intereſting to my countrymen. Perhaps few parts of the world are more infeſted with noxious inſects than the United States. The greater number of theſe inſects are, I believe, natives of the country, though our partiality to the ſoil which gave us birth has not always allowed us to acknowledge this truth. Thus we give to the Heſſians the honour of introducing among us that moſt pernicious inſect, the Heſſian-fly, which, for ſeveral years, has com-

* See p. 35. for an account of this bird.

committed, and ſtill commits, ſuch alarming ravages on ſome of our moſt valuable grains, particularly the wheat and the rye. But this inſect is, undoubtedly, a native of America. How it came to be, for ſo long a time, overlooked, will probably be mentioned in a memoir, concerning this and other noxious inſects, which I hope to publiſh.

"Many of the pernicious inſects of the United States ſeem to be increaſing inſtead of diminiſhing. Some of theſe inſects, which originally confined their ravages to the native or wild vegetables, have ſince begun their depredations upon the foreign vegetables, which are often more agreeable to their palates. Thus the *bruchus piſi*, or pea-fly, is a native, and ſeems originally to have fed, in a great meaſure unnoticed, upon the indigenous vegetables which are allied to the pea: but ſince the introduction of this laſt among us, it is the principal, if not the only, vegetable which ſuffers from the ravages of this inſect. The Heſſian-fly could not originally have inhabited the wheat, the rye, and other ſimilar gramina of this kind, for theſe vegetables are not natives of America. It is now more formidable to us than would be an army of twenty thouſand Heſſians, or of any other twenty thouſand hirelings, ſupplied with all the implements of war. The caterpillar, which has begun its ravages upon the leaves of the Lombardy poplar, that contributes ſo much to beautify our city, is, moſt probably, a native of our woods. It prefers this fine foreigner to the leſs palatable leaves upon which it has been formerly accuſtomed to feed. Other inſtances of this kind might be mentioned. They ſhow how very neceſſary it is to watch the migrations of inſects from the native to the introduced vegetables; and they teach us a truth, not, I think, ſufficiently attended to by naturaliſts, that different kinds of inſects are much leſs confined to vegetables of the ſame ſpecies, or to ſpecies of the ſame genus, than has been commonly imagined. It is certain, that the ſame ſpecies of inſects, in America, often feeds indiſcriminately, and in ſucceſſion, upon plants of very oppoſite genera, and even of very different natural orders.

"Hitherto too little progreſs has been made among us in the diſcovery of remedies for the great miſchiefs occaſioned by inſects. The ſubject has not been examined with ſufficient attention. It has given place to diſcuſſions and inquiries of very inferior utility; and, I fear, it will not claim all that induſtrious attention which it ſo well merits, until the evil ſhall have ſpread ſtill further. It is doubtleſs difficult, but it is by no means impoſſible, to prevent the ravages of noxious inſects. In this important buſineſs ſomething has already been done in our country. We have diſcovered a method of diminiſhing the depredations of the little bug, called cucumber-fly, which proves ſo deſtructive to the cucurbitaceous vines, particularly thoſe of the cucumber and muſk-melon. By manuring our wheat lands, and thereby increaſing the ſtrength and vigour of the wheat, we have leſſened the evil of the Heſſian fly. By ſuſpending, to our young apple, and other trees, pieces of tow impregnated with a mixture of brimſtone and train-oil, we have learned how to frighten away the periodical locuſts (*cicada ſeptemdecim* of Linnæus), which often do ſo much injury to our orchards. The American Philoſophical Society, by calling the attention of the public to the decay of our peach-trees, has brought us to a better acquaintance with the cauſes of this decay and with the means of preventing it. Inſects are, no doubt, one of theſe cauſes. We have made ſome progreſs in preventing the miſchief of the *bruchus piſi*, or pea-fly, which proves ſo deſtructive to one of the fineſt eſculent vegetables. But all that has yet been done is very little, compared to that which remains to be done. The ſubject is as new as it is important."

ACCOUNT of the moſt remarkable EXTRANEOUS FOSSILS found in SCOTLAND.

(*Continued from p.* 185.)

AFTER giving ſome account of the varieties of vegetable impreſſions found in a foſſil ſtate, I concluded my laſt communication, with mentioning the places in Scotland, where ſuch have been diſcovered. Before I proceed to enumerate the marine productions found in this ſtate, which are the moſt numerous claſs of extraneous foſſils, it may be proper to ſay ſomething regarding the more perfect petrifactions, as well as the calcareous incruſtations met with in this part of the iſland: And *firſt*, of *Foſſil Wood*. Whole trees and parts of trees are found, in various places, buried in different ſtrata of the earth; ſometimes they are found in ſtone, but more frequently in clay and till. Such are obſerved to have undergone a change, and to be altered from their original ſtate, more or leſs, according to the time they have lain buried, and the matters they have lain amongſt. Hence foſſil wood has been arranged into three kinds: 1. ſuch as has undergone little alteration; 2. pyritical wood; 3. that which is properly and completely petrifyed. *Foſſil wood* of the firſt claſs, is moſt uſually found in peat moſſes, and in ſtrata of marl and of clay. *Pyritical wood* is that which is impregnated with pyrites, appearing as a large maſs of that matter; and, in general, retaining little or nothing of its original ſtructure. Such, too, are often encruſted with ſpar and chryſtals. The ſmaller branches of trees, and ſometimes nuts are found in great variety in ſtrata of clay covered with pyrites. We do not know that any of theſe have been found in Scotland, ſeveral are occaſionally found in a ſtratum of blue clay in the neigbourhood of London; and in a clay pit near Deptford.

Petrifyed wood properly ſo called, is a beautiful and more uncommon production. Here the whole maſs is completely changed. The external appearance is often retained, but the internal ſtructure is always entire, ſo much ſo, that not only the grain of the wood, but the ſeveral circles which mark the years growth, can be diſtinctly traced, and, in moſt inſtances, the kind of wood may be eaſily aſcertained. Theſe petrifactions partake of a variety of colours; they have often a tinge of red, received probably from iron. Moſt ſpecimens of petrifyed wood take a fine poliſh, being always ſiliceous, and make no contemptible figure in the collections of the curious. This foſſil is met with in many parts of the world, but ſo far as I have been able to learn, no ſpecimens have been found in Scotland, excepting perhaps at the following places; though I have not ſeen any of the ſpecimens.

In the ſtatiſtical report of the pariſh of Hamilton, it is mentioned that pieces of ſmall *petrifyed ſticks* are found above lime, ſo hard as to ſtrike fire with ſteel, and yet the component parts are ſo well preſerved, that the bark and different years growth of the wood, and the pith can be eaſily diſtinguiſhed.*

* This is rather inaccurate, and we are doubtful whether the ſpecimens here alluded to, be really *petrifactions*. Siliceous petrifactions are not found above *lime*, and calcareous incruſtations, or petrifactions as they are often called, do not ſtrike fire with ſteel. It is to be regretted that in theſe judicious and valuable communications by the clergy of Scotland, much inaccuracy prevails in many of them regarding what is ſaid on Mineralogy. Moſt of them are very defective on this article;

The other is mentioned in the report of the parish of Sanquhar in Dumfriesshire, where, in cutting through one of the coal dykes, there was found part of a tree, which from its bark appeared to be birch. And on the skirts of Aughintaggart hill, below the limestone there is an argillaceous stratum forming the roof of the coal, where petrifyed wood is found, which in appearance, very much resembles broom.

Calcareous incrustations are met almost wherever there are lime strata. We have a very fine example of a petrifying, or rather incrusting water, on the other side of the Frith of Forth, at Stanley burn opposite to Newhaven. It is entertaining, and somewhat remarkable, to see the moss thriving and green at the top, while one half from the root upwards, is converted as it were to stone.

Another fine example of the same thing, is to be seen near Hamilton. There is another at Cathcart near Glasgow.

At the How Linn near Pennycuick, in a stratum of limestone on the banks of the Esk, there are found a variety of such petrifactions. There is also a petrifying spring in the parish of Canoby in Dumfriesshire, on the banks of the water of Tarras.

A very powerful spring of this nature, is to be seen at Castleton in the shire of Roxburgh, where large masses of petrifyed matter, particularly fogg, are found on the banks.

The same thing takes place in a spring at Mortlach in Banffshire. There is another at Roxburgh in Roxburghshire, so powerful, that it is said to render moss &c. hard and solid in six months.

With regard to the time requisite for the formation of these fossils, various opinions have been entertained. Little time seems necessary for the formation of pyritical petrifactions, and perhaps still less for calcareous incrustations. A few months, or even less, will in some cases complete either. But the process of siliceous petrifaction goes on more slowly. In an attempt to ascertain this point made some time ago, by digging up one of the pillars of the bridge that had been thrown over the Danube by Trajan, at Belgrade, it appeared that the process of petrifaction had only advanced *three fourths* of an inch into the timber, during a space of 1500 years.

This however must depend much upon the nature of the materials which surround the timber, and the quality of the water in which it is immerfed.

I have been informed that instances have occurred in the East Indies, of siliceous petrifactions of a great size, taking place in perhaps from 50 to 100 years, whole trunks being found standing completely petrifyed. There is a very remarkable specimen of a petrifaction of the teak tree, in the possession of a gentleman in Edinburgh. It is only a part of the mass which was taken out of the heart of a tree, seemingly sound. This specimen however, weighs nearly *one hundred weight*, and exhibits most distinctly, the veins and striæ of the wood, so that it cannot be mistaken. Every fibre is completely converted into a very hard stone, which takes an excellent polish.

(*To be continued.*)

and others are written, in such general terms, that little stress can be laid upon them. This branch of study, indeed, was little attended to, when most of the reporters passed through their academical course.

To the Editor of the Scots Magazine.

Sir,

I Observe in your last number, that when giving an account of the dreadful and melancholy accident which lately happened at Inverness, you make mention of one of a similar nature

ture that happened here ſeveral years ago. The one half of this burgh is ſaid to have been conſumed by an accidental fire in the 15th century. At that time an order of council paſſed, ordering an *alarm* or *call* to be made through the town every night at bed time, of which the following is a copy. The practice of thus calling "*coal and candle*," had the deſired effect, for no fire of any conſequence happened in this place for many years. I beg leave to hint, that if your readers would tranſmit any peculiar cuſtoms of the different burghs and places of Scotland, ſuch would make a very entertaining article in your miſcellany.

C. B.

All good men's ſervants where'er ye be,
Keep coal and candle for charitee,
In bake houſe, brew houſe, barn, and byres;
For all your ſikes keep well your fires,
Both in your chambers and your halls;
Keep well your fires whate'er befals;
For oftentimes a little ſpark
Brings many hands to meikle wark.
Ye nourſſes, that have your bairns to keep,
See that ye ſa' not o'er found aſleep,
For loſing of your good renown,
And baniſhing of this borrows town:
'Tis for your ſakes that I do cry;
Take warning by your neighbours bye.

Haddington, April 1801.

AMOUNT OF THE ANNUAL CHARGE OF THE PUBLIC DEBT.

AMOUNT of the annual charge of the public debt created in the years undermentioned, and the produce of the ſeveral duties granted for defraying the ſame, in the year ended the 5th January 1801.

Yrs.	Charge.			Produce.			Surplus.		
	L.	s.	d.	L.	s.	d.	L.	s.	d.
1793	252,812	18	0	294,260	7	6¼	41,347	17	6¼
1794	773,324	0	9½	922,638	16	5¾	149,314	15	8¼
1795	1,227,415	3	11	1,452,691	11	3½	225,276	7	4½
1796	1,850,373	3	3	1,315,421	9	6¾			
1797	3,241,348	1	1	2,893,341	0	2¾			
1798	585,941	18	6½	730,207	19	3½	144,266	0	9
1799	333,682	3	3	171,543	12	0			
1800	317,532	10	0	284,052	13	4			
	8,582,429	10	10	8,064,157	9	8½	560,405	1	4
Deficiencies in 1796,				534,951	13	8¼			
Ditto in 1797,				348,007	0	10¼			
Ditto in 1799,				162,138	11	3			
Ditto in 1800,				33,479	16	8	—1,078,577	2	5¼
						Surplus,	560,305	1	4
Deficiency on the whole of the Duties in the year ended Jan. 5. 1801,				L. 518,272	1	1½			

The above deficiency ariſes to a conſiderable extent in the ſeveral duties on ſpirits in England, and ſpirit licences in Scotland, owing to the ſtopping the diſtilleries; and in the ſeveral duties on ſugar, owing to their being bonded under the authority of an act of the 39th and 40th of his Majeſty.

To

To the Editor of the Scots Magazine.

AN ACCOUNT OF A NEGROE TURNING WHITE.

IT is not my intention in forwarding you the following account of a negroe becoming white, to aſſign cauſes for the difference of colour, which prevails between the natives of Europe and thoſe of Africa and Aſia. After the manner in which this ſubject has been handled by men of known abilities, it would appear preſumption in me to attempt it. My only intention is in the hopes of being able to draw from your readers ſome reaſon for the preſent phenomenon.

The perſon alluded to, is a native of the ſtate of Virginia; he reſided in Philadelphia during the ſummer of 1796, when many people out of curioſity viſited him. At the time that I ſaw him, Dr Barton, (the profeſſor of Botany, if I am not miſtaken,) happened to be there at the ſame time. To all our queſtions he endeavoured to give as much ſatisfaction as poſſible.—He ſaid that it was about four years ſince he obſerved himſelf begin to grow white; that he was aged upwards of 42 years, enjoyed a good appetite, and reſted extremely well. He had been married 13 years, but had no children. His ſenſation of pain was now greater than when entirely black. He was almoſt all white, except a few ſpots of black on the feet, and a large one upon the face; and theſe, while the warm weather continued, he expected would gradually wear off. The woolly hair was coming off, and hair, ſuch as is common to white people, growing on its place.

OSMAN.*

* Our correſpondent aſſures us that notice was taken of this remarkable phenomenon in the Philadelphia Newſpapers for 1798, and alſo, he thinks in the American Philoſophical Tranſactions.

DESCRIPTION OF COW KEEPING IN SWITZERLAND.

PASTURAGE being the principal employment in the interior part of the Canton of Appenzell, in Switzerland, whatever reſpects the breeding of the cattle, the management of dairies, and the making of cheeſe, is carried to a high degree of perfection among theſe mountaineers, who preſent us with a portrait of a truly paſtoral nation. Here, both the rich and the poor are cow-keepers; though many of the latter do not grow ſo much hay themſelves as they require for their cattle during the winter ſeaſon, or have no graſs lands at all. To ſupply this deficiency, they employ agents throughout the Canton, who are to inform them where good hay is to be obtained, whether farmers made it in favourable weather, and then the Senn, or the great cow-keeper, who is in want of fodder, makes his agreement for the winter with wealthier farmers, to whom he ſucceſſively drives his cattle as ſoon as they return from graſs. Thus the itinerant Senn, with his cows, often viſits five different places during the winter ſeaſon. He who ſells the hay furniſhes the Senn not only with ſtabling for his beaſts, but boards and lodges him and his whole family. In return, the Senn, beſides paying the ſtipulated price for the hay, allows to his hoſt as much milk, whey, and ZIEGER (a kind of lean cheeſe), as may be uſed in the houſe, and leaves him alſo the manure of his cows. In the middle of April, when Nature revives, the Senn again iſſues forth with his herd to the meadows and fertile Alps, which he rents for the ſummer. Thus the life of theſe men is a conſtant migration, affording the moſt pleaſing variety, and bleſſing them with health, content, and cheerfulneſs.

The

The mountaineer lives with his cows in a conſtant exchange of reciprocal acts of gratitude; the latter affording him almoſt whatever he wants; and the Senn, in return, providing for and cheriſhing them, ſometimes more than his own children. He never ill-treats his cattle, nor makes uſe of a ſtick or a whip; a perfect cordiality ſeems to prevail between both; and the voice of the keeper is ſufficient to guide and govern the herd. The cow in the Canton of Appenzell, enjoys more of that regard which is due to every uſeful creature, and is altogether more comfortable, than millions of human beings in Europe, who, placed under the influence of the cudgel and the knout, have too much reaſon to curſe their exiſtence.

Fine cattle are the pride of the cow-keeper who inhabits the Alps: but, not ſatisfied with their natural beauty, he will likewiſe pleaſe his vanity. He adorns his beſt cows with large bells ſuſpended from broad thongs; and the expence in ſuch bells is carried even to a luxurious exceſs. Every Senn has an harmonious ſet of at leaſt two or three bells, chiming in with the famous *ranz des vaches*. The inhabitants of the Tyrol bring a number of ſuch bells, of all ſizes, to every fair kept in the Canton of Appenzell. They are fixed to a broad ſtrap, neatly pinked, cut out, and embroidered; which is faſtened round the cow's neck by means of a large buckle. A bell of the largeſt ſize meaſures upwards of a foot diameter, is of an uniform width at top, ſwells out in the middle, and tapers towards the end. It coſts from forty to fifty guilders; and the whole peal of bells, including the thongs, will ſometimes be worth between 140 and 150 guilders, while the whole apparel of the Senn himſelf, when beſt attired, does not amount to the price of 20 guilders. The fineſt black cow is adorned with the largeſt bell, and thoſe next in appearance have two ſmaller.

Theſe ornaments, however, are not worn every day, but only on ſolemn occaſions, viz. when, in the ſpring, they are driven up the Alps, or removed from one paſturage to another; or when they deſcend in the autumn, or travel in the winter to the different farms where the owner has contracted for hay. On ſuch days the Senn, even in the depth of winter, appears dreſt in a fine white ſhirt, the ſleeves of which are rolled up above the elbow; neatly embroidered red braces keep up his yellow linen trowſers, which reach down to his ſhoes; a ſmall leathern cap or hat covers his head; and a new milk bowl, of wood, ſkilfully carved, hangs acroſs his ſhoulder. Thus arrayed, the Senn precedes, ſinging the *ranz des vaches*, and followed by three or four fine goats; next comes the handſomeſt cow with the great bell; then the two other cows with ſmaller bells; and theſe are ſucceeded by the reſt of the cattle, walking one after another, and having in their rear the bull, with a one legged milking-ſtool hanging on his horns; the proceſſion is cloſed by a traineau, or ſledge, on which are placed the implements for the dairy. It is ſurpriſing to ſee how proud and pleaſed the cows ſtalk forth when ornamented with their bells. Who would imagine that even theſe animals are ſenſible of their rank, nay touched with vanity and jealouſy; If the leading cow, who hitherto bore the largeſt bell, be deprived of her honours, ſhe manifeſts her grief at the diſgrace by lowing inceſſantly, abſtaining from food, and growing lean. The happy rival, on whom the diſtinguiſhed badge of ſuperiority has devolved, experiences her marked vengeance, and is butted, wounded, and perſecuted by her in a moſt furious manner, until the former either recovers her bell, or is entirely removed from the herd. However ſingular this phœnomenon may appear, it is placed beyond all doubt, by the concurring teſtimony of centuries.

THE HISTORY OF PEROUROU, OR THE BELLOWS-MENDER.

WRITTEN BY HIMSELF.

From Miſs Williams' "Sketches of the State of Manners and Opinions of the French Republic."

Concluded from Page 191.

MAN is a confiding creature--A kind word from the woman we love is ſufficient to ſoften all the miſery ſhe occaſions. Notwithſtanding the cold diſdain of Aurora, I gave her credit for her meekneſs, without reflecting that it would have been more natural for her to load me with reproaches. During five days my confidence in Aurora's forgiveneſs continually augmented, and while I traced out to her the plan of life which love ſuggeſted to me, I ſaw her more than once ſmile at the picture. Could I have imagined that after ſo many ſufferings, the cruel Aurora had one in reſerve for me which ſurpaſſed all the reſt?

One morning, it was the eighth after our arrival in the village, I awakened after having paſſed a happy night, ſoothed by delicious dreams. The day was already far advanced, when my father, reproaching me for my indolence, gave me two letters, which he had juſt received for me. The handwritings of both their directions was unknown to me. The firſt I opened was from my friends at Lyons. 'We are ſatisfied with you,' ſaid they,' 'and after taking exemplary revenge on the haughty Aurora, it is juſt that we ſhould remember the friendſhip with which your talents and your conduct have inſpired us. You are not made to live in the claſs among which you were born, and we offer you with pleaſure, the means of extricating yourſelf from all your embarraſſments, without wiſhing that you ſhould find your gratitude at all burthenſome, ſince we can ſerve you without any inconvenience to ourſelves. You know that we puſhed almoſt to madneſs the idea of revenge on Aurora, and we had each made the ſacrifice of a thouſand crowns to carry our plan into execution. You have not expended the third part of this ſum. The reſt is depoſited in the houſe of M. ——, a notary well known in our city, who will remit it to you on your ſimple receipt. The jewels, linen, lace and clothes with which you amuſed the credulity of a fooliſh father, and a haughty girl, will be likewiſe delivered to you. Take care of Aurora—We have put her into your arms in the hope that you will never give us occaſion to regret that we puſhed our vengeance too far. Whenever you ſhall form any undertaking, command the credit, the friendſhip, and the recommendations of your friends at Lyons.'

Well! exclaimed I joyfully, half my embarraſſments have vaniſhed—I ſhall be able to provide for my Aurora.—The letter which I next opened, and which had been directed by a ſtranger, was from Aurora herſelf—'Some remains of pity,' ſhe obſerved, 'which I ſtill feel for you, notwithſtanding your conduct toward me, pleads in your favour, and induces me to inform you that at the moment you receive this letter, I ſhall be at the gates of Lyons. It is my intention to enter a convent, which will rid me of your hateful preſence. I am an honourable enemy, and declare that you muſt hold yourſelf ready to appear before every tribunal in France, 'till I have found one which will do me juſtice to break the chains of your victim, and puniſh the traitors by whom ſhe has been ſacrificed.'

I ſhall not attempt to paint the violent and conflicting emotions which agitated my mind at the peruſal of this letter. One moment I determined to purſue Aurora, to detain and force her to pay due obedience to a man whom fate had made her huſband—the next, I felt the moſt invincible repugnance to perſecute a woman whom I ſo ardently loved—The project alſo was impracticable. Aurora had already departed ſeveral hours; I muſt have ſent for horſes from Montchmart, or

walked thither on foot; either would have required ſo much time that I renounced all hopes of overtaking Aurora, and only thought of contriving the means of leaving a place which ſerved to recall ſo many bitter remembrances. I had ſtill as much money left as would enable me to reach Lyons. Before my departure I interrogated ſeverally the cure and his niece, with reſpect to their knowledge of my wife's eſcape. Threats and entreaties were laviſhed in vain, and though they were, as I have ſince diſcovered, the primary authors of the plot, it was impoſſible to bring them to any confeſſion.

New embarraſſments crowded upon me when I reached Lyons. Where begin my reſearches? how come to any knowledge in a great city, of the aſylum which Aurora had choſen? In what manner could I preſent myſelf before a father, amid the firſt tranſports of his indignation againſt the criminal ſeducer of his daughter?—How could I wander from one convent to another without the riſk of being ſuſpected from the nature of my enquiries, and expoſing myſelf to the danger of a dungeon, where I might be plunged for having acted ſo abominable a part? In order to deliver myſelf from theſe perplexities, I had recourſe to my engraving friends, who all adviſed me to remain quiet, and wait peaceably till the procedure for breaking the marriage became the topic of general converſation at Lyons. I conſented to follow their counſels, to forbear enquiries alike dangerous and uſeleſs, and to take meaſures for improving my fortune, too well convinced that this was the only chance of hereafter regaining the heart of Aurora!

Thanks to my generous friends, after having diſpoſed advantageouſly of the jewels, lace, and other valuable articles which were uſeleſs to me, I found myſelf in poſſeſſion of near ten thouſand crowns. It was reported, at that time, that we were on the eve of a war with ſome of the principal powers of Europe. In conſequence of this information, and with the aid of my friends, I made one of thoſe bold ſpeculations, which if it had not ſucceeded would have placed me where I had ſet out, but which by ſplendid ſucceſs increaſed more than threefold my capital.

While my commercial operations were going forward in profound ſecrecy, my ſtory became the topic of public animadverſion. The intrepid Aurora, from her monaſtic retreat, hurled her fulminations againſt me and my confederates. This want of addreſs on her part in attacking the engravers, beſide obtaining the laugh againſt her, was of infinite advantage to me, by throwing me in the back-ground, while my friends were ſo much the more awake to my intereſts as it was the beſt mode of defending their own. Aurora inſiſted peremptorily that the marriage ſhould be annulled. The abbeſs of the convent in which ſhe had found an aſylum, and who was reſpectable for her birth, as well as her good qualities, moved heaven and earth in her cauſe. Her father brought together his protectors and friends, and every thing threatened us with a defeat, the ſhame of which would have fallen on the engravers, and the weight of it on myſelf. The wags amuſed themſelves in ſeeing the pride of Aurora made the inſtrument of her puniſhment, but no ſmiles can ſmooth the brow of wrinkled and ſevere juſtice. Already a warrant to arreſt me had been iſſued, from which I had only been ſaved by the obſcurity in which I lived. The affair was brought before the courts with great rapidity.

My haughty enemy had requeſted guards to eſcort her to the tribunal, in which our marriage was to be declared null or valid. She made her appearance arrayed in all her charms, which were ſtill heightened by the ſemblance of the moſt unaffected modeſty. Never had any cauſe aſſembled ſo immenſe a crowd of ſpectators. Aurora's counſel pleaded for her with ſo much eloquence that the tears of the auditory ſometimes forced him to ſuſpend his declamation. The emotion of the judges indicated what kind of ſentence they were about to pronounce, and which the feelings of the audience were powerfully impelled to ſanction, when the engraver who had fought to be the huſband of Aurora, ſeeing that no counſel aroſe to plead on my ſide of the queſtion, requeſted permiſſion from the judges to enter on my defence. This requeſt was immediately granted, that it might not be ſaid I was condemned unheard. He gave

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my hiſtory in a few words, in which nothing was exaggerated except the eulogium with which he honoured me. He owned, nevertheleſs, that the ſingular circumſtances of my marriage would authorize the judges to declare it null and void. He heſitated for a moment. The moſt ſolemn ſilence reigned throughout the aſſembly; when, turning to Aurora, he added in a firm tone of voice; 'No, madam, you are not the wife of the bellows-mender—but nature deſtines you to become the mother of his child!—Liſten to the powerful cry of the infant which you carry in your womb, and then ſay if you deſire to become free while your child is condemned to the infamy of illegitimacy?'—'No, no!' exclaimed the trembling Aurora, burſting into a flood of tears, and the whole audience, weeping in ſympathy with her, joined in the exclamation of 'No, No!'

This cry of maternal tenderneſs decided the cauſe. The judges declared that the marriage was valid according to the contract, in which I had ſigned my true name, alledging alſo that our ſituations were not ſufficiently unequal to authoriſe the diſſolution of our union. But they wiſely decreed, in order not to leave the adventurer too much cauſe for triumph, that my wife ſhould be permitted to reſide in the convent which ſhe had choſen for her aſylum, an injunction was laid on the huſband, under certain penalties, neither to reclaim, purſue, or moleſt her in any manner whatever; that the child ſhould be baptiſed under my name, but that I ſhould at no time have a right over its education. The reſt of the ſentence turned on objects of detail more intereſting to gentlemen of the long robe than the hiſtorian. Aurora left the audience in triumph. The crowd eſcorted her to the convent, crowning her with eulogiums for the tender ſacrifice which ſhe had juſt made to the infant with which ſhe was pregnant.

Such was the reſult of this celebrated trial; during the deciſion of which I was little at my eaſe. Obliged to hide myſelf from every eye, I took advantage of my not being known to glide among the crowd, no one conjecturing that the bellows-mender, of whoſe hiſtory they heard ſo much, were decent clothes, fine linen, and was a perſonage in no mean circumſtances. The moſt ridiculous ſtories were fabricated reſpecting my abſence and my marriage. I ſometimes endeavoured to laugh with the reſt, but was horribly abaſhed to find that even thoſe who amuſed themſelves moſt at the expence of Aurora were virulent declaimers againſt what they called my infamy. Agreeably to the dictates of my own feeling, and in conformity to the advice of my friends, I determined to quit Lyons, and employ my funds in ſome other place—where my name and hiſtory were unknown. I made choice of Paris for my reſidence, where amid an immenſe population, I could moſt eaſily eſcape obſervation, and alſo where I could employ my capital to moſt advantage. There, my friend, the poor bellows-mender, with a hundred thouſand livres, and the credit of his friends at Lyons, eſtabliſhed a commercial houſe which ſucceeded beyond all his hopes. I was, during five years, the favourite of fortune, and my conſcience renders me this teſtimony, that I had no reaſon to bluſh at any of my ſpeculations.

My correſpondence with Lyons was active. A happy accident gave me the means of rendering eſſential ſervice to one of the firſt banking houſes of that great city. The proprietors teſtified their boundleſs gratitude toward me, and preſſed me ſo earneſtly to pay them a viſit, the deſire of yielding to their ſolicitations, together with the ſecret wiſh of breathing the ſame air as Aurora, led me to accept of the invitation. I made my appearance in Lyons with carriages, ſervants, and fine clothes, none of which were at this time *borrowed*. Fortune had ſo ſucceſsfully laboured for me during five years, that I had the means of ſupporting a magnificent ſtyle of living.

My old friends ſcarcely recogniſed me, you may therefore imagine that it was not a very difficult taſk to eſcape the penetration of my new acquaintances. Without appearing to annex the ſlighteſt importance to the ſubject, I ſometimes talked of the celebrated trial which had intereſted the city of Lyons five years before, and terminated my queſtion by curſorily enquiring what had become of Aurora and her family? I learnt that her father had lately died, that loſſes on the one hand,

and oſtentation on the other, joined to the ſums he had laviſhed on the education of his daughter, had left his affairs ſo embarraſſed, that Aurora at his deceaſe found herſelf almoſt without reſource, and, in ſome meaſure dependent on the benevolence of the abbeſs of the convent where ſhe had taken refuge. I was alſo informed, that, although, whenever Aurora appeared ſhe was ſtill the object of general applauſe, ſhe conducted herſelf with ſo much propriety that ſhe was not leſs reſpected than admired. The bellows-mender, it was obſerved, had ſuffered her to remain tranquil ſince the trial, without attempting to reclaim his loſt rights.

I did not liſten to theſe recitals without the moſt lively emotion. During five years reſidence in the capital, young and ambitious, as well as deeply enamoured of Aurora, the ardour of my efforts to acquire a fortune which might give me the right of reclaiming her I loved, had abſorbed my mind; but my abode at Lyons, and the unſuſpected teſtimony of all with whom I converſed in favour of my wife, awakened every latent ſentiment of tenderneſs in my boſom. The image of Aurora, of her whom I had deceived, but whom I adored, again occupied every thought of my ſoul-- again throbbed in every pulſe!—I felt how worthleſs was the acquiſition of wealth which ſhe refuſed to ſhare.---I felt that ſhe was neceſſary to my exiſtence;--and my child ---was I never to fold him in my arms? --never to feel the endearments of him who owed to me life?---never to know thoſe parental tranſports, which although I had not experienced, my heart told me muſt be exquiſite!---I could bear theſe cruel reflections no longer---I determined to behold Aurora and my child.

One of the engravers, by my order, aſſembled her father's creditors and diſcharged all his debts, purchaſing for me at the ſame time certain pieces of furniture to which long habit had aſſociated an idea of value in the mind of Aurora—this was the leaſt difficult part of my enterprize.

The merchant who had given me ſo ſatisfactory an account of Aurora was a man generally eſteemed. It ſtruck me that I might chooſe him for my confidant, and adviſe with him what plan I ſhould purſue. I knew that his name alone was ſufficient to ſmooth every obſtacle in my path. He was in poſſeſſion of a beautiful pavilion on the banks of the Rhone. I requeſted an interview in the moſt ſolitary walk of his grounds, and having obtained his promiſe of inviolable ſecrecy, "You have hitherto," ſaid I, "ſeen in your friend a merchant, who, ſtill young, owes to his talents and his probity, an affluent and honourable fortune. It has been my fate to appear in a maſk to the eyes of thoſe whoſe eſteem I moſt value. I have deceived my miſtreſs, let me no longer impoſe upon my friend. You have ſpoken to me of Aurora in a manner the moſt favourable; you know the half of her hiſtory—hear the remainder. You ſee before you the unfortunate bellows-mender, choſen by a ſet of young wags as the inſtrument of their vengeance." At this unexpected declaration my friend ſtarted back with ſurpriſe. It was eaſy for me to read on his countenance the ſenſations that agitated his mind. "I am indebted," continued I, "to nature for ſome talents, which I have improved by ſelf-education and ſtudy; the generoſity of my employers and fortune have done the reſt. I am, as you know, about to leave Lyons; but I am firmly decided not to depart without Aurora. You enjoy the eſteem and confidence of the public; you will be the mediator of your friend with Aurora, and I ſhall owe my happineſs to your intervention."

The banker, when he recovered from his aſtoniſhment, aſſured me that he had no doubt of effecting the reconciliation I ſo ardently deſired. "The abbeſs of the convent where Aurora reſides," ſaid he, "honours me with a certain degree of friendſhip; it is not late, we are near Lyons, let us order horſes and we ſhall ſoon be able to arrange with Aurora herſelf the points which ſeem to you, at preſent, ſo embarraſſing." I adopted this project with fond avidity—I was now no leſs eager for an interview than I had once been anxious to avoid it. I burnt with impatience to gaze upon Aurora and my child!

The merchant was announced at the convent under his real name, and myſelf as the principal of a great commercial houſe at Paris. We were ad-

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mitted.---Ah, what a picture preſented itſelf to my view! Aurora, the enchanting Aurora, in all the pride of a beauty of twenty-three years of age, occupied a ſeat near the venerable abbeſs. A lovely child ſlept upon her knees, and ſeemed ſo intirely to abſorb all the attention of its mother, that ſhe ſcarcely thought of returning the uſual ſalutations. The firſt inſtant that ſhe threw her eyes on me, I remarked diſtinctly from her involuntary ſtarting, that my preſence recalled ſome diſagreeable ideas; but introduced by a man whom ſhe well knew, and who was honoured with general eſteem, and preſented as the principal of a commercial houſe at Paris, thoſe circumſtances, together with the ſhade of twilight, ſo completely ſet all conjectures at fault, that Aurora was far from recollecting her huſband in the ſtranger. My friend opened the converſation by ſome vague obſervations; ſpoke of my ſpeedy departure for Paris, mentioned my having connections with all the great houſes of the capital, and requeſted to know if the abbeſs had any orders with which to honour me. While this converſation paſſed, the infant awoke, and the ſight of ſtrangers inſtead of ſurpriſing him, led him to ſmile. After having looked at us both with a kind of heſitation, it was toward me that he advanced. O! my friend, repreſent to yourſelf my feelings, when I found myſelf covered with the ſweet careſſes, the innocent kiſſes of my child!—An emotion which I had no power to ſubdue, made me eagerly ſeize in my arms, and throwing myſelf with him at the feet of my pale and trembling wife—"Aurora!—Aurora!" I exclaimed, "your child, your child claims from you a father!—will you ſuffer affection for ever to be vanquiſhed by pride?"---While I uttered theſe words, in a voice half choaked by emotion, Aurora quivered, ſeemed ready to faint, and fixed her wandering eyes alternately on me, and on her child, who clung to her knees, and ſeemed to implore forgiveneſs for his father. At length a torrent of tears bathed Aurora's face; the child unable to comprehend why his mother wept, joined his plaintive cries to mine.---"Pardon, pardon!" I exclaimed.---Aurora's only anſwer was to throw herſelf into my arms. "I know not," ſhe ſobbed, "whether you again deceive me, but your child pleads too powerfully---Aurora is yours."---She preſſed me againſt her palpitating heart:---we were unable for a long time to ſpeak---our incontroulable emotion---the careſſes of the child---the tears of my friend---the place itſelf---every thing ſerved to add to our delirium---"My children," ſaid the abbeſs, looking at us with an eye moiſtened by affection, "you have both performed your duty---Monſieur ſeems too much affected to be a knave; Aurora has too much the heart of a mother to live any longer the victim of fooliſh pride; may this marriage, which you ſolemnly renew in my preſence, be more happy than the firſt! May you enjoy that laſting felicity which belongs only to virtue!" Theſe words pronounced in a ſerious tone of voice, calmed our turbulent ſenſations. I related my hiſtory in its full extent, without ſparing the confeſſion of my faults, and the feelings of my remorſe. I failed not to remark with tranſport that the hand of Aurora often preſſed mine, while I ſpoke of my projects of tenderneſs; although ſhe teſtified neither pleaſure nor pain when I mentioned the fortunate ſituation of my affairs. The part of my narration which moſt affected her, was that which regarded the payment of her father's debts, and my attention to her feelings in ſaving from the hands of the creditors the pieces of furniture which ſhe had been accuſtomed from her infancy.

My friend celebrated our conjugal reconciliation by a *fete*. Near his pavilion ſtood a houſe delightfully ſituate, and which the heirs of the proprietor who had lately died, had announced their intention of ſelling. A word which involuntarily eſcaped Aurora, diſcovered to me that this acquiſition would be agreeable to her. I made the purchaſe in her name, and twenty-four hours after I put into her hands the act which left it entirely at her diſpoſal.

I returned with Aurora and our child to Paris. Whether from ſome remains of her former haughtineſs, or from real greatneſs of mind, ſhe expreſſed no ſurprize at finding herſelf miſtreſs of a houſe decorated with the utmoſt taſte and magnificence. I found her character much ameliorated by adverſity; I found myſelf beloved by her

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who was the object of all my tenderness!

One happy year had elapsed when Aurora entered my cabinet, her eyes sparkling with joy. "My friend," said she, "you will not refuse the invitation of your wife. I wish to give you a dinner in my house at Lyons---No objection!---This very morning I am going to set off with my son---I want to teach him how a son ought to do his father the honours of his house."

I did not fail to arrive at Lyons at the appointed time. The day had scarcely dawned when I found Aurora under arms; she was still in all the splendor of her beauty, and had adorned herself with more than her accustomed elegance. Dinner was announced, and judge of my sensations when Aurora, giving me her hand, led me into an apartment which had been decorated by the graces themselves---guess who were the guests she had assembled? my ten engravers themselves!---my first friends---the authors of my fortune, of my marriage---No, my friend, I cannot paint my emotion!---During the repast, the gayety of Aurora animated all her guests with delight and admiration.---After the desert she led us into the apartment she had destined for me. A slight spring, touched by Aurora, undrew a curtain, which concealed two pictures finely painted. We drew near to survey them. "O! enchantress!" exclaimed my friends, together with myself---The first picture represented the village scene near Montelimart. I was kneeling at the feet of Aurora, who repulsed me with disdain, throwing a look of indignation on the coachman engraver. Underneath was written, "*Love conquered by pride.*" The second picture represented the scene of the present day; my ten friends at table---Aurora placed between her happy husband and the coachman-engraver, and appearing to smile on both.---At the bottom was written, "*Pride conquered by Love.*"

Here, Sir, finishes my history, at least my adventures; my present happiness I can better feel than define. Aurora made me the father of three other children, and requested that the first of them should have for his god-father the engraver, whose hand she refused. This estimable man is now the happy partner of a charming woman, well known in Lyons for the care which she bestows on the education of her only daughter. Aurora tells me that she shall not be completely happy till this young girl calls her mother; and what is singular in this affair is, that my son is of the same opinion.

REVIEW OF NEW BOOKS.

The Miscellaneous Works of Hugh Boyd, the Author of the Letters of Junius. With an Account of his Life and Writings, by Lawrence Dundas Campbell. 2 Vols. 8vo. 16s. Boards. *Cadell jun. & Davies.*

IT is an unlucky prognostic for an author, when critics stumble at the threshold of his book, and are obliged to find fault with the very title-page. This omen might have been averted in the present instance; for it was in Mr Campbell's power to have qualified his attribution of the celebrated letters of Junius to his friend Mr Boyd, and to have advanced his assertion in a less peremptory and assuming manner. We can truly say that on this subject we perused Mr C.'s arguments with the utmost impartiality; and, as we had never adopted any of the opinions formerly proposed on this mysterious question, the nomination of a new claimant conveyed no shock to our feelings. On the contrary, we were eager to investigate every circumstance respecting a writer, who might be qualified to excite, on reasonable grounds, a suspicion that he was the author of Junius's Letters; and, it would have gratified us in a high degree, if Mr Campbell had substantiated his proposed opinion, because we feel, in common with all lovers of our literature, an anxiety to know the real name of so powerful a writer: but, for whatever fortunate publication that discovery

very may be reſerved, we apprehend that it has eſcaped Mr C.'s obſervation.

Whether the merit of Junius's Letters has been in any degree over-rated we need not at preſent inquire; certain it is, that the name of the writer of them has been a ſecret as impatiently inveſtigated as any of the moſt curious hiſtorical problems:—but who has ever inquired concerning the author of the Letters of Democrates, or of the Indian Obſerver? Thoſe publications floated quietly down the tide of oblivion, till Mr Campbell attempted to drag them from the flood, and bind them to the buoyant productions of Junius:—but we conceive that the efforts of this literary Mezentius will be fruitleſs; and that the name of Boyd will only occupy an innocent place in the liſt of thoſe frequent attempts at fathering the unowned babes of genius, by which the preſent age is diſtinguiſhed.

That we may put the reader in poſſeſſion of the ſtrongeſt part of Mr Campbell's caſe, we ſhall tranſcribe his favourite paſſage, on which he reſts much of his friend's claim:

"We are no *longer* ſunk in the dead repoſe of deſpotiſm and *long* parliaments. Thoſe ſtagnations of corruption and filth, ſhall no more poiſon the land. "*Alba nautis ſtella refulſit.*" The returning day-ſtar of the conſtitution again illuminates the political hemiſphere; and, in fulneſs of ſplendour, diſplays the glorious moment which reſtores to us our original rights. The power which we delegated, and the truſt which we conferred, revert to us. The conſtitution regenerates. And the new birth inſpires new vigour. As the giant received renovation of ſtrength from touching his mother earth, ſo the rights of the people acquire new ſpring and force, when brought back to their original and parent ſource, the people's voice.

"Surely my brethren will not be ſo blind to their moſt eſſential intereſts, as to neglect or abuſe, this only opportunity of protecting them. Is there a man amongſt you, who will not praiſe and honour that truly conſtitutional meaſure, the bill for ſhortening the duration of parliaments? Shall there then be found a ſlave, ſo ſottiſhly dull, or ſo ſhameleſsly baſe, as to thwart the glorious purpoſe intended by that admirable bill?—The purpoſe of independence—the cauſe of liberty!

Such, my friends, are the invaluable bleſſings now within our graſp. Such are the tranſcendant rewards now preſented to us by the opportunity of an election. Power now returns to its genuine centre, the will of the people. It is theirs, and only theirs, to put it in action, and to preſcribe its operations. The vital blood ebbs back to the heart of the *conſtitution*. Let us imitate the wiſdom of nature, and we ſhall attain its ſucceſsful effects. Let us give the vital ſtreams again to flow through their conſtitutional channels. So ſhall the health of the whole body be reſtored, and its ſtrength eſtabliſhed. Every part of it ſhall revive and flouriſh. And the ghaſtly countenance of poverty and ſervitude, ſhall brighten into the ſmile of happineſs and the triumph of liberty."

Our expectations were unneceſſarily raiſed by their alleged ſcope, and we have not diſcovered in them one agreeable error. *M. R.*

An Appendix to the Supplemental Apology for the Believers in the Supposititious Shakeſpeare-Papers: being the Documents for the Opinion that Hugh M'Auley Boyd wrote Junius's Letters. By George Chalmers, F.R.S. S.A. 8vo. 3s. *Egerton.*

THE only paſſage which tends to ſettle the queſtion concerning Junius, occurs in a note to p. 35.

'On this ſubject, my intelligent friend, before mentioned, has written to me as follows: "I muſt aſſure you, that I frequently heard my moſt excellent friend Sir Joſhua Reynolds ſay, that Mr Samuel Dyer wrote Junius. Dyer was an extraordinary man; learned, ſagacious, ſarcaſtic in his manner, of almoſt inimitable ſilence in converſation, full of obſervation and penetration. At this time, he ſmarted under the new adminiſtration of the Duke of Grafton, when Burke, &c. was turned out: Dyer lived with Burke chiefly, and was Burke's aſſiſtant in matters of calculation. Certainly Junius was written by ſome mortified man."

Secret

Secret Memoirs of the Court of Petersburgh, particularly toward the End of the Reign of Catharine II. and the Commencement of that of Paul I. forming a Deſcription of the Manners of Peterſburgh at the Cloſe of the Eighteenth Century, &c.

(*Concluded from page* 115.)

AT a criſis when the ſtate of public affairs at the Court of Peterſburgh is become a ſubject of the firſt importance to our own; and that the commercial intereſts of a great number of our reſpectable fellow-citizens, and likewiſe the ſafety of the lives and of the property of others detained in the Ruſſian dominions, depend on the turn which its politics may take within the ſhort ſpace of a month; a more curious ſubject of inveſtigation cannot be preſented to our readers, than that which the further review of theſe intereſting memoirs afford.

To aſcertain the true character of the Emperor Paul, is to furniſh us with a clue to unravel the myſtery of his ſtrange conduct in ſeizing the perſons and property of Britiſh ſubjects, and in leaguing with other northern Powers in an armed neutrality, which menaces the total diſſolution of that dominion of the ſeas, which for more than two centuries, has been acknowledged as a right belonging to the Britiſh Crown, in treaties with ſome of thoſe Powers, and by the tacit conſent of all the maritime nations of Europe, France (in times of peace) not excepted. From a zealous ally of Britain, this verſatile Monarch has changed ſuddenly into a ſavage foe; and our beſt hopes of a return to our former ſtate of amity with the now powerful and very extenſive Ruſſian empire, reſt on the confirmation of the rumour of an approaching, or of an exiſting revolution.

The probability of ſuch an event taking place, may be collected from the parallel drawn by our diſcerning and well informed Author between Paul and his unfortunate father Peter III. and from other circumſtances combined with his public and private character.

Character of Paul.

"Paul, in his mode of life when Grand Duke, and in this conduct ſince his acceſſion, ſo ſtrongly reſembles his father, that, changing names and dates, the hiſtory of the one might be taken for the hiſtory of the other. Both were educated in a perfect ignorance of buſineſs, and reſided at a diſtance from Court, where they were treated as priſoners of ſtate, rather than heirs to the crown; and whenever they preſented themſelves, appeared as aliens and ſtrangers, having no concern with the Royal Family. Elizabeth, the aunt of the father, acted preciſely as Catharine, the mother of the ſon, has ſince done. The endeavours of each were directed to prolong their infancy, and to perpetuate the feebleneſs of their minds. The young Princes were both diſtinguiſhed by perſonal vivacity and mental inſenſibility, by an activity which, untrained and neglected, degenerated into turbulence; the father was ſunk in debauchery, the ſon loſt in the moſt inſignificant trifles. An unconquerable averſion to ſtudy and reflection gave to both that infatuated taſte for military parade, which would probably have diſplayed itſelf leſs forcibly in Paul, had he been a witneſs of the ridicule it attached to Peter. The education of Paul, however, was much more attended to than that of his father. He was ſurrounded in his infancy by perſons of merit, and his youth promiſed a capacity of no ordinary kind. It is even thought, that the ſingularities which he has ſince contracted are to be aſcribed rather to the modes of life which he has in a manner been obliged to adopt, than to the natural faults of his diſpoſition. It muſt alſo be allowed, that he is exempt from many of the vices which diſgraced Peter. Temperance and regularity of manners are prominent features of his character.

"The ſimilarity which, in ſome inſtances, has marked their conduct towards their wives is more ſtriking; and in their amours, a ſingular coincidence of taſte is obſervable. Catharine, and Mary (the preſent Empreſs), were the moſt beautiful women of the Court, yet both failed to gain the affections of their huſbands. Catharine had an ambitious ſoul, a cultivated mind, and the moſt amiable and poliſhed manners. In a man, however, whoſe attachments were confined to ſoldiers, to the pleaſures of the bottle, and the fumes of to-

bacco;

bacco, ſhe excited no other ſentiment than diſguſt and averſion. Peter was ſmitten with an object leſs reſpectable, and leſs difficult to pleaſe; the Counteſs Vorontzof, fat, ugly in her perſon, and vulgar in her manners, was more ſuitable to his depraved military taſte, and ſhe became his miſtreſs. She got drunk with him, ſwore like a trooper, and ſpat when ſhe was talking.

"In like manner, the regular beauty of the Empreſs Mary, the unalterable ſweetneſs of her diſpoſition, her unwearied complaiſance, her docility as a wife, and her tenderneſs as a mother, have not been ſufficient to prevent Paul from attaching himſelf to *a Miſs Nelidof*, whoſe diſpoſition and qualities better accord with his own. She is ugly and diminutive, but ſeems deſirous, by her wit and addreſs, to compenſate for the diſadvantages of her perſon---for a woman to be in love with Paul, it is neceſſary ſhe ſhould reſemble him.

"On their acceſſion to the throne, neither the father nor the ſon were favourites either of the Court or the nation, yet both acquired immediate popularity and favour. The firſt ſteps of Paul appeared to be directed, but improved, by thoſe of Peter. The liberation of Koſciuſzko, and other priſoners, brought to public recollection the recall of Biren, Munich, and Leſtocq, with this difference, that Peter did not diſgrace theſe acts of clemency and juſtice, by ridiculous violences, or by odious and groundleſs perſecutions. Both iſſued *ukaſes* (edicts) favourable to the Nobility, but from motives eſſentially different, and little to the honour of the ſon. The father granted to the Ruſſian Gentry thoſe natural rights which every man ought to enjoy; while the object of the ſon was merely to revive thoſe diſtinctions which, in the preſent day, are become obſolete and ridiculous in the eyes of many: Paul has taken it in his head to create an heraldic Nobility, unknown before in Ruſſia---a gothic inſtitution of the *twelfth* century, ill adapted to the liberal ſyſtem of civilization which has diſtinguiſhed the *eighteenth* century.

"In the conduct he has obſerved towards the Clergy, Paul, however, has ſhewn himſelf a ſuperior politician; inſtead of inſulting the prieſts, and obliging them to ſhave their beards, he has beſtowed the *orders* (ſtars and ribbons) of the empire on the Biſhops, to put them on a footing with the Nobility, and flattered the populace and the prieſthood by founding churches by pretended inſpiration." A moſt abſurd inſtance is given by the Author, in a long note to page 261, Vol. I. which marks either the groſſeſt ſuperſtition, or the moſt conſummate hypocriſy of this fantaſtic Emperor.

"In his military operations, his policy appears to have abandoned him, becauſe here he gives the reins to his ruling paſſion. The quick and total change of diſcipline he has introduced in his armies, has created him nearly as many enemies as there are officers and ſoldiers. The preference he gives to the old Germans in his ſervice may prove as fatal to him as it did to his father. In the diſtruſt and ſuſpicion which continually haunt him, his inferiority to his father is alſo evident. One of the firſt acts of Peter III. was to aboliſh the political inquiſition eſtabliſhed by the Empreſs Elizabeth; whereas Paul has proſecuted no ſcheme with greater alacrity than that of eſtabliſhing a ſyſtem of ſpies, and deviſing means for the encouragement of informers. The blind confidence of the father was his ruin, but it flowed from a humanity of diſpoſition always reſpectable. The diſtruſt of the ſon may not ſave him; it is the offſpring of a timorous mind, which, by its ſuſpicions, is apter to provoke than to elude treaſon.

"From the conformity of character obſervable, in ſo many particulars, in theſe two Sovereigns, we might be led to conclude, that the cataſtrophe of the one will be that of the other: but this ſeems at preſent not at all probable; for, ſtriking as is the reſemblance between Peter and Paul, the perſons who compoſe the Court of the latter, and the circumſtances of the times, are no leſs ſtrikingly different."

In proof of this well-founded conjecture, the Author expatiates on the excellent character of the Empreſs, and draws from it a very juſt concluſion, that ſhe is not likely to act the part of Catharine. In the next place, he pourtrays, with a maſterly hand, the amiable features of the Grand Duke Alexander, who, by the purity

of his morals and his perſonal accompliſhments, inſpires a high degree of admiration.

"The ideal character which charms us in *Telemachus* is almoſt realized in this Prince. He is attached to his father, yet he appears to do what he requires of him, from a principle of filial duty rather than compliance with his own inclination; for, in no reſpect whatever, is there the ſmalleſt reſemblance between them. Heaven, perhaps, deſtines him to render thirty millions of people more free than they are at preſent, and more worthy to be ſo; but it muſt be by a regular ſucceſſion. For his character, though amiable, is paſſive: he wants courage and confidence: a too premature marriage has contributed to diminiſh his energy; and, upon the whole, it is not at all likely that he will ever undertake, of himſelf, to dethrone his father. But ſuch is the violence of faction, and the brutal ſpirit which ſuddenly ruſhes into conſpiracy and rebellion in this yet uncivilized Court, that he may be expoſed to the alternative of compliance, or impriſonment for life, on refuſal, ſhould a powerful party, urged on by the general diſcontent of the people, which prevails daily more and more, oblige the Senate, or the principal Nobility and great Military Officers, to adopt this meaſure, as the only reſource to prevent the ruin of the commerce of the empire, and the diminution of its political weight and influence in the public affairs of Europe. In fine, the younger brother Conſtantine being univerſally deteſted, and the Empreſs of a diſpoſition totally devoid of ambition, it is rather to be feared, that Paul will continue to be a deſpotic ſcourge to this vaſt empire, than that it will be releaſed from his tyranny by any well concerted revolution; more eſpecially as he courts the favour of the prieſthood, who are the moſt powerful ſupporters, in Ruſſia, of the reigning Monarch."

But it is impoſſible to peruſe the pages of this intelligent writer, without being fully convinced, that Britain has nothing to fear from this fickle and impotent deſpot, who poſſeſſes not talents to form any regular ſyſtem of policy either advantageous to his allies, or fundamentally injurious to thoſe whom, in his caprice, he denominates his enemies. All that a wiſe Government can do, is to prepare, as we have done, a ſufficient naval force to ward off the random blows of a madman, who places his chief confidence in his *valet-de-chambre*.

A variety of anecdotes in this entertaining work will leave not a doubt upon the reader's mind, that Paul is totally unfit to be the ruler of the Ruſſian empire. As a ſpecimen, we exhibit the following.

"Exerciſing one day his regiment of cuiraſſiers, the horſe of an Officer threw him. Paul ran furiouſly towards him, crying, "Get up, raſcal." "Your Highneſs (he was then only Grand Duke), I cannot, I have broken my leg." Paul ſpat upon him, and retired ſwearing.

What can be expected from ſuch a monſter ſeated upon a throne, and inveſted with unlimited power?

From the Court, let us now divert our attention to take a curſory review of the manners of the Ruſſian nation, and more particularly of the inhabitants of Peterſburgh, as delineated by our Author; a ſlight ſketch, here and there, will give our readers an idea of the merits of the whole; and we can aſſure them, that the ſecond volume is more entertaining though not quite ſo intereſting as the firſt.

"The noble Ruſſian, the only perſonage to be ſeen in foreign countries, or well known in his own, has, in fact, a great aptitude for adopting the opinions, manners, cuſtoms, and languages of other nations. He can be as frivolous as a *quondam* French *Petit-Maître*, as muſically mad as an Italian, as reaſonable as a German, as ſingular as an Engliſhman, as mean as a ſlave, and as haughty as a republican. He will change his taſte and character as eaſily as the faſhion of his dreſs: ſurely, therefore, this ſuppleneſs of mind and ſenſes is a diſtinguiſhing feature.

"Drunkenneſs and theft are the moſt prominent and common vices of the Ruſſians, and not confined to the inferior claſſes of the people. A ſtranger who lodges with a Ruſſian, even a *Kniaz* (a petty Prince), will find, to his coſt, that he muſt leave nothing on his dreſſing-table or writing-deſk: it is even a Ruſſian maxim, that what is not locked up belongs to any one who will take it. Hoſpitality and courage are the

the virtues oppoſed to theſe vices. And as a nation, amid all their defects, the Ruſſians have remained exempt from three fatal errors which have tainted the reſt of Europe with crimes and abuſes. The Ruſſians have never eſtabliſhed among them the falſe point of honour, of avenging the lie by a murder—they, as well as the Greeks and ancient Romans, have ſhewn, that a warrior may be brave without the madneſs of cutting his comrade's throat in a *duel*. Their hiſtory mentions no war, no maſſacre, occaſioned by religious fanaticiſm. And they have never conſidered birth as ſuperior to merit.

"But the remains of barbariſm ſtill exhibited by the moſt enlightened part of the nation, preſents a diſguſting contraſt. This barbariſm is diſplayed in vulgarity of manners, an inſulting contempt of mankind in general, diſdain of inferiors, and ſervile fear of ſuperiors; indifference for every thing tending to improvement, ignorance of the forms of ſociety, inſolent pride, baſeneſs, immodeſty, want of patriotiſm and public ſpirit, but, above all, the want of that honour which ſometimes nearly anſwers the end of probity, and even of virtue. The half-enlightened Ruſſian is the moſt abject of men; he crawls like a worm, which invites the foot of the oppreſſor to cruſh it. This ſemi barbarian is peculiarly fit for the trade of a courtier, for he is equally cruel, covetous, cowardly, and cunning: but when ſpeaking of a Ruſſian, we muſt not affix to the word courtier thoſe ideas of urbanity, elegance of manners, and delicacy of ſentiment, with which the courtier is embelliſhed in other countries. In Ruſſia, he who makes his way at Court, particularly with the great, is frequently the moſt impudent and infamous of men.

"There are 300,000 ſlaves in Ruſſia, and not quite 10,000 lords who fatten on their ſweet and blood; and theſe alone compoſe the *conſumers* of an immenſe and fertile empire. It is not ſurpriſing, therefore, to ſee a Ruſſian Nobleman diſplay a luxury and profuſion, which impoſe upon the people (and upon foreigners), and which you would ſeek in vain, where good and evil are more equally diſtributed.

"Every year, the Ruſſian or Livonian ſlave may ſet fire to a foreſt, and ſow the virgin earth, which will return him *ten* or *fifteen* fold: this ſlave, however, employs for his own uſe only ſo much of his time and produce as is abſolutely neceſſary to prevent his dying or ſinking under fatigue, all the reſt is deſtined to augment the ſuperfluity of his lord, who frequently makes him work for him five days in the week."

The ſuperſtitions of the Greek Church, the national one of Ruſſia, the ignorance and negligence of the prieſts, and the bigotry of the common people, occupy a curious chapter in Vol. II.; and, amongſt other ſhrewd remarks, the Author obſerves, that the principal cauſe of the vices of the people is, the immorality of their religion; and he who conſiders that in the Ruſſian Church there are neither ſermons, nor exhortations, nor catechiſms, will at once ſee the rectitude of his opinion.

The following inſtance of the groſs ſuperſtition of the higher claſſes of the people exceeds that of the Roman Catholic devotees, even in Spain and Portugal.—"I knew a Ruſſian Princeſs, who had always a large ſilver Crucifix following her, in a ſeparate carriage, and which ſhe placed in her bed-chamber. When any thing fortunate happened to her in the courſe of the day, and ſhe was ſatisfied with her admirers, ſhe had lighted candles placed about the Crucifix, and ſaid to it, in a familiar ſtyle—"See, now, as you have been very good to day, you ſhall be treated well; you ſhall have candles all night; I will love you; I will pray to you." If, on the contrary, any thing occurred to vex the Lady, ſhe had the candles put out, forbad her ſervants to pay any homage to the poor image, and loaded it herſelf with reproachings and revilings."

An anecdote of the great Catharine ſhews that ſhe was not leſs abſurd in this reſpect than the Princeſs; nor let the reader imagine that theſe religious weakneſſes are confined to the fair-ſex—The Ruſſian Nobleman always has an image attending on him in his journies, dreſſed in gold and ſilver; and when he arrives at any place where he means to ſtop, the firſt buſineſs of his ſervant is to take the image from its caſe, and place it in his maſter's room, before which he immediately proſtrates himſelf.

Of the influence of the government of women on the manners of a nation, the Author relates many ſingular occurrences in Ruſſia.

Under the reign of Catharine, the women aſſumed a pre-eminence at Court, which they carried with them into ſociety, and into their own houſes. The Princeſs *Daſhkof*, maſculine in her taſte, her gait, and her exploits, was ſtill more ſo in her titles and functions of *Director* of the Academy of Sciences, and *Preſident* of the Ruſſian Academy. It is well known, that the long ſolicited Catharine to appoint her Colonel of the Guards. The character of this woman, who was one of the chief conſpirators againſt Peter III. is the moſt infamous that can be given in this work; yet ſhe was careſſed and highly diſtinguiſhed during her reſidence, a few years paſt, in England, by our Nobility and Gentry.

To ſhew to what a degree of cruelty and turpitude woman may arrive, in a country where domeſtics and inferiors are conſidered as ſlaves, our Author relates the following anecdotes.—"I knew another lady of the Court, who had in her bed-chamber a ſort of dark cage, in which ſhe kept a ſlave who dreſſed her hair. She took him out herſelf every day, as you would take a comb out of its caſe, in order to dreſs her head, and immediately ſhut him up again, though ſeldom without having his ears boxed while ſhe was at her toilette. The poor fellow had a bit of bread, a pitcher of water, a little ſtool, and a chamber pot in his box. He never ſaw day-light but when he was dreſſing the bald pate of his old keeper. This portable priſon was kept cloſe to her bed's head, and carried with her into the country. And her huſband permitted this abomination! The poor youth paſſed three years in this *gehenna*; and when he made his re-appearance in ſociety, he was frightful to look at, pale, beat, and withered like an old man. The chief motive of this ſtrange barbarity was the wiſh of the old baggage to conceal from the world that ſhe wore falſe hair: and for this ſhe ſequeſtered a man of *eighteen* from all human ſociety." How ſtrange is the caprice of females of rank and fortune! according to the preſent rage at London, a hair dreſſer would be moſt in danger of diſmiſſion for refuſing to decorate the heads of even the young and beautiful with falſe hair and wigs; nay, ſtrange to tell, you may meet elderly women at aſſemblies, and at the theatres, with fine light hair curling over their foreheads, like the fleece of a lamb, while their eye-brows, and a few diſperſed natural hairs on their chins, are as dark as negroes, and their complexions exhibit an affinity to the Jewiſh race.

We ſhall paſs over the deſcription of the baths, and of the general immodeſty of the Ruſſians of both ſexes, as fitter to be referred to than to be quoted. In other reſpects, our Author gives a more favourable idea of the Ruſſian Ladies, eſpecially of thoſe who have had a good education, or who have travelled in foreign countries. But the land of ſlavery is not that of the noble paſſions: it would be difficult to find in it the materials for a romance—"Love is here a ſtranger to thoſe delicate and exquiſite approaches which conſtitute its true charms." Yet almoſt all the Ruſſian Ladies are naturally witty, and by no means deſtitute of graces; their eyes, feet, and hands, are every thing that could be wiſhed; and there is an eaſe in their manners, a taſte in their dreſs, and a charm in their converſation, which are peculiarly agreeable. They laugh at the repreſentation of a good Comedy, readily perceive a ſatirical ſtroke, perfectly underſtand an equivoque, and applaud a brilliant line; but traits of ſentiment ſeem loſt on them; "and I never ſaw one of them weep at a Tragedy."

The domeſtic virtues, and that ſpirit of order and œconomy ſo neceſſary to a moderate fortune, are rarely to be found among the Ruſſian women. They would rather be the delight of ſociety, than ſuperintend their family affairs; and are more calculated to give pleaſure to many, than to confer happineſs on one. Should ſuch a line of conduct appear to be gaining ground in England, let our Ladies bluſh, and, in future, diſdain to imitate the manners of a land of ſlaves!

Anecdotes of the education of the Grand Dukes, of their governors and preceptors; obſervations on the education of the Ruſſians in general, and on their tutors, conſtitute the principal contents of Chapter X. in which the Au-

Author remarks, that the progreſs of the human mind in Ruſſia has lately been ſtopped, at leaſt fettered, by the meaſures adopted by the Emperor to interrupt all communication between the reſt of Europe and his dominions. "Peter I. never took ſo much pains and care to reform and poliſh his empire, as Paul does precautions to prevent light from ſpreading among his *Cimmerians*."

Chapter XI. is ſupplementary, and contains an account of the French and Swiſs reſiding in Ruſſia---of their proſcription after the French revolution---of the unjuſt and cruel proceedings of the Emperor againſt Colonel and Major Maſſon, brothers in his ſervice, and either Swiſs or Wurtemburghers, though married to Ruſſian Ladies of diſtinguiſhed families. More traits of Paul's tyranny are introduced---and the work is cloſed with the deſcription of the Tarique Palace, and of the Fete given in it by Prince Potemkin to Catharine II. taken from Storch's Picture of Peterſburgh. M.

The Critical and Miſcellaneous Proſe Works of John Dryden, now firſt collected; With Notes and Illuſtrations; an Account of the Life and Writings of the Author, grounded on original and authentic Documents; and a Collection of his Letters, the greater Part of which has never before been publiſhed. By Edmond Malone, Eſq. 8vo. 4 Vols. al. Boards. Cadell jun. and Davies.

AS we have often thought that a complete collection of Dryden's Proſe Works would be a very deſirable publication, we congratulate the admirers of that celebrated genius on the appearance of the preſent volumes. The charms of his proſe compoſitions are ſcarcely inferior to the faſcinations of his poetry; the ſame vigour, the ſame copiouſneſs and variety, and the ſame harmony, diſtinguiſh and embelliſh both. His eſſays are frequently recommended by ingenious remarks, blended with valuable information; and always by the grace of novelty in the manner, even when the ſubject has been nearly exhauſted by others. Dr Johnſon obſerves, that "Dryden may be properly conſidered as the father of Engliſh criticiſm, as the Writer who firſt taught us to determine upon principles the merit of compoſition."

Of the productions of an author, of whom Dr Johnſon farther declares, that "nothing is cold or languid; that the whole is airy, animated, and vigorous: that what is little is gay, and what is great is ſplendid;" we naturally wiſh to poſſeſs the whole. Such appears to have been the object of the preſent editor; who has not only contributed to the fame of his celebrated author, but has rendered an acceptable ſervice to the cauſe of the *Literæ humaniores*.—The plan which he has adopted, in theſe volumes, we ſhall ſtate to the reader in his own words:

'In the arrangement of the various pieces contained in theſe volumes, chronological order has been attended to, as far as was conſiſtent with other ſtill more important objects. With a view to mutual illuſtration, I have placed together all the Eſſays reſpecting the Stage; from which I have ſelected and given precedence to the ſeven principal, both in value and bulk, as forming one great body of dramatic criticiſm. Theſe are, the Eſſay of Dramatic Poeſy, the Defence of that Eſſay, the Preface to the Mock Aſtrologer, the Eſſay on Heroic Plays, the Defence of the Epilogue to the Second Part of the Conqueſt of Granada, the Grounds of Criticiſm in Tragedy, and the Anſwer to Rymer. All our Author's Dramatic Dedications and Prefaces, not compriſed in the foregoing liſt, then follow, in the order of time in which they were written; and to theſe ſucceed all his other critical Prefaces, Dedications, Lives, and Miſcellaneous Eſſays, chronologically arranged; with the exception of the Preface to the Tranſlation of Ovid's Epiſtle, which, for the ſake of juxtapoſition, is placed in the ſame volume with the Preface to the Second Miſcellany, nearly the ſame topics being diſcuſſed in both.

'The firſt edition of each piece has in general been followed: but here alſo ſome deviation was neceſſary, for on collating the ſecond edition of the Eſſay of Dramatic Poeſy printed in 1684, with the firſt of 1668, I found that the author had corrected it with great care. From his reviſed copy, therefore, that Eſſay has been printed.

In

to a Letter to his bookfeller he mentions, that, previoufly to his Tranflation of Virgil being fent a fecond time to the preis, he'd fpent nine days in reviewing it. As it was probable, therefore, that fome alterations and amendments were made in the Eflays prefixed to that work, (though I now believe his revifion was confined to the poetry,) I thought it fafeit, in printing thofe Eflays, to follow the fecond edition; here, however, as well as in the former inftance, availing myfelf occafionally of fuch aid as the earlier copies afforded, by which fome literal errors of the preis, both in thofe Differtations and the Dramatic Eflay, have been corrected. Of every other piece in thefe volumes the firft edition has been followed, excepting only the Defence of that Eflay; of which the original copy is fo rare, that I have never met with it.

* Of Dryden's Letters, very few of which have ever been printed, I wifhed to form as ample a collection as could be procured; and am highly indebted to William Baker, Efq. Repreſentative in parliament for the county of Hertford, who moft obligingly has furnifhed me with all the correfpondence, now extant, which paffed between our author and his bookfeller, Jacob Tonfon, from whom thefe papers defcended to that gentleman: which, befides exhibiting a lively portrait of this great poet, contain fome curious documents refpecting the price of his works, and fome other intereſting particulars concerning them. To this feries I have added a letter written in his youth to Mrs Honour Dryden, from the original in the hands of the Rev. Mr Blakeway, of Shrewſbury; a letter to John Wilmot, Earl of Rochefter, from a manufcript copy in the Mufeum; one to Samuel Pepys, Eſq. from the original in the Pepyſian Collection in Magdalene College, Cambridge; one to Charles Montague, afterwards Earl of Halifax, from the original in my poſſeſſion; and fixteen letters addreſſed, at a late period of life, to his kinfwoman, Mrs Steward, or her huſband; which have been obligingly communicated to me by her grand-daughter, Mrs Gwillim, of Whitchurch, near Ros, in Herefordſhire, by the hands of Mrs Ord, of Queen Anne-ſtreet. Some others have been found fcattered in miſcellaneous volumes; and many more, I have no doubt, are in the poſſeſſion of various perſons, which might eaſily be diſcovered, if they would but fearch their family papers. With the hope that fuch an examination may be made, I fhall give, in a fubfequent page, a lift of thofe perſons in whofe cabinets Dryden's letters are likely to be found.

Independently of the letters, which now for the firft time make their public appearance, Mr Malone has given a collection of Dryden's critical and miſcellaneous works, hitherto diſperſed in a great variety of books, fome of which are become extremely rare. This collection we believe to be compleat; it certainly is much more comprehenſive than any that we have before ſeen*; and it attributes to Dryden, (we doubt not, with ſufficient reaſon,) pieces which were not generally known to be his compoſitions.

M.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

LONDON.

Poetry.

The Holy Land: A Poem. By Francis Wrangham, M. A. Member of Trinity College Cambridge. 4to. 1s. 6d. *Mawman.*

Politics.

An Eſtimate of the Number of Inhabitants of Great Britain and Ireland. By Sir Frederick Morton Eden, Bart. 8vo. 2s. 6d. *Wright.*

A numbering of the people is now ſo far from being deemed a crime, that the governors of nations are applauded for attempting to acquire an exact ſtate of their population. For us it may be highly politic, on various accounts; and by the method purſued under the bill lately paſſed, we may hope to approximate to the truth. Sir F. M. Eden, however, not waiting for the returns from the ſeveral pariſhes, has endeavoured by political arithmetic to anticipate, in ſome degree, the reſult of the particular inquiry now making. From a number of tables, and reſults furniſhed by them, he reckons that in England and Wales,

* Several years ago, we met with a ſmall Scotch edition of the *beſt* eſſays of this admirable writer, but it was only a ſelection.

1. The proportion between baptisms and burials is as 10 to 8 one-fifth.

2. Between assessed houses and baptisms is 10 to 4 two-thirds.

3. Between baptisms and marriages is as 1 to 3 nearly.

4. Between baptisms and the population is as 1 to 27 three-fourths.

5. Between assessed houses and the population is as 1 to 14 one-half.

6. Between assessed houses and marriages is as 78 to 10.

7. Between marriages and the population is as 1 to 137.

As the assessed houses are stated at 690,000, the baptisms (according to the result 2.) will be 322,000; which, multiplied by 27¾ (according to result 4.) will yield a population of 8,935,000. By another calculation on these datas he makes it to amount to 10,005,000; and by another (but this he exhibits with doubt,) to 12,275,940. He supposes, indeed, that the exact proportion of baptisms to population is as 1 to 31½; and then the number of inhabitants in England and Wales will be 10,710,000

The population of Ireland he reckons at	3,800,000
——— of Scotland, at least	1,500,000
Maritime and military population, exclusive of Indian and foreign corps	500,000
Total population of the British Isles	16,510,000

We shall soon know how far Sir Frederick's calculations agree with the estimates made under the act now in force. Our present exertions prove us to be a great and powerful people.

Observations on the Commerce of Great Britain with the Russian and Ottoman Empires; and on the Projects of Russia against the Ottoman and British Dominions. 8vo. 2s. *Debrett.*

The writer of the pamphlet before us is of opinion that, in order to resist the Ottoman empire from impending ruin, a new plan and line of operation must be speedily adopted; that the Porte should cede to the King of Hungary the two provinces of Moldavia and Wallachia, by which she would be secured from being attacked by Russia by land; and that, by admitting the British navy into the Black Sea, she would also be invulnerable from the water. Will the Porte, however, agree to this plan of defence?—The author advises us to retort Paul's scheme of extensive domination, not only by withholding Malta, but by driving him from Corfu.

Financial Facts of the Eighteenth Century; or a cursory View, with Comparative Statements, of the Revenue, Expenditure, Debts, Manufactures, and Commerce of Great Britain. 8vo. 2s. 6d. *Wright.*

If we may believe this writer, our growing affluence is so astonishing, that we need not impatiently sigh after peace. Our whole annual produce, he says, may be fairly estimated at 405 millions sterling; and, in less than 150 years, the national wealth of Great Britain has increased to the immense sum of 2,500,000,000. To this sum, our present debt, large as it may seem at first sight, (viz. 463,878,034.) bears but a small proportion; and we are, therefore, we suppose, to congratulate ourselves as great gainers on the whole. We fear, however, that such accounts of our ability to sustain taxation belong more to the airy regions of hypothesis, than to the solid province of facts.

Opinions of his Majesty's Ministers respecting the French Revolution, the War, &c. from 1790 to 1801, chronologically arranged. Selected from the Speeches in Parliament; with extracts from the Speeches of the Opposition. Compiled by James Bannatine. 8vo. 4s. *Ridgway.*

This compilation from the Parliamentary debates, the editor presumes, will serve as an Index to the Parliamentary History of the War, and will particularly accommodate the noblemen and gentlemen of Ireland, who now constitute a part of the Imperial Legislature. It is an abstract which will be acceptable, perhaps, to many who may wish to take a concise retrospect of the speeches from the Throne, and the debates in Parliament for the last ten years. Some *piquant* notes are occasionally introduced.

Considerations on the Change of his Majesty's Ministers, and its Consequences, as far as relates to the Question of Catholic Emancipation, and the Repeal of the Test Act. With Observations on the Coronation Oath. 8vo. 1s. *Stockdale.*

Reflections on the Political state of Society,

ciety, at the Close of the Eighteenth Century. By John Bowles, Esq; Author of "Reflections, &c. at the *Commencement* of the Eighteenth Century." 8vo. 5s. *Rivingtons.*

Mr B.'s exertions in defence of Government-measures, respecting the present unhappy war, are well known, and his abilities are acknowledged by candid readers of all parties;—for *good writing*, like *wit*, is of no party. They must, therefore, be admitted by us, although his political ideas may not always exactly coincide with our constitutional principles.

Domestic Union, or London as it should be! containing Observations on the present State of the Municipality of London; with Hints for its Extension and Improvement; together with Remarks on the West India Docks; the Projects for improving London Bridge, and for making a New Iron Bridge across the Thames; the Canal on the South Side of the River, and the several New Streets under present Contemplation. By the Author of the Portentous Globe! 4to. 2s. 6d. *Walter.*

He excites the hopes and expectation of the ladies by his fascinating title, *Domestic Union*; and then he cruelly disappoints them by the information that his lucubrations are all relative to aldermen, common councilmen, streets, bridges, &c. "What a falling off is here!" The ladies of the Empire will be ready to tear this Mr Shandy of Lombard-street to pieces, when they find that by the sweet words 'Domestic Union,' he means no more than the cold, cheerless marriage of London to Southwark, and the rivetting of that union by 'a new iron bridge.' Some of his ideas undoubtedly merit consideration, and may hereafter be adopted; but never did ardent Jacobin gallop his revolutionary hobby-horse more unmercifully over republican France, than Mr Stonestreet has run his hobby-horse of improvement through the whole metropolis of the British Empire!

EDINBURGH.

Volume II. Part I. in 4to, of the *Whole Decisions* of the *Court of Session*, from its first institution to the present time, digested under proper Heads, in the form of a Dictionary, with many Corrections and Additions. By William Maxwell Morrison, Esq. Advocate. 8s. 6d. *Bell and Bradfute.*

The Cause of God's Judgments upon Britain, and the way to remove them, considered: in two Sermons on Amos, iv. 6. delivered in the church of Holywood, on the 12th February 1801, being a Fast Day appointed by the King. By Bryce Johnston, D. D. 1s. 4d. *W. Creech, and Ogle & Aikman.*

POETRY.

FOR THE SCOTS MAGAZINE.

JOHNY'S GREY BREEKS.

WHEN I was in my fe'enteen year,
I was baith blyth and bonny O,
The lads loe'd me baith far and near,
Yet I loe'd nane but Johny O;
He gain'd my heart in twa three weeks,
He spake and look'd sae kin'ly O,
And I made him new grey breeks
That fitted him maist finely O.

O when the lad was in his prime,
He had an air so stately O,
He cac'd me aye his bony thing,
And made me proud completely O.
Now he'rt wi' wark and mony days,
His cheek nae langer ruddy O,
He fondly cheers me wi' the praise,
His breeks hae ne'er been duddy O.

If e'er I smil'd or e'er was sad,
Sae smil'd or sad was Johny O;
In spite o' years he's still my lad,
In spite o' wrinkles bony O.
To clead him weel shall be my care,
To please him still my study O;
And I'll mak him a new pair,
Before his breeks be duddy O.

FOR THE SCOTS MAGAZINE.

THE COMPLAINT OF BELLEVEU,

Against the Magistrates and Town Council of Edinburgh.

ASSIST me, ye Muses, my woes to rehearse,
And to vent my complaint in dolorous verse;
Alas me! my muse
Her aid does refuse,
For, frightened away, they have all fled the place.

But

But whether the muſes aſſiſt me or no,
My wrongs and my grievances ſtill I will ſhew;
And the birds from each tree
In ſong will join me,
'Gainſt the arm of power which has given us the blow.

O! my ſweet little tenants, your loſs I deplore,
Your muſic, alas! will charm me no more;
But driven from your home,
Thro' the world to roam,
Or ſeek for a dwelling on ſome foreign ſhore.

Now the muſic of maſons, of hammer and mell,
In accents ſo rude my ears ſhall aſſail;
And the noiſe of ſtreets,
From my ſweet retreat,
Each rural idea ſhall baniſh the while.

I once was a beauty, by all eyes admired,
Of my lordly poſſeſſor the glory and pride,
Now ſtript of my trees,
And expoſed to each breeze,
Even the ſolace of hiding my woes is denied.

I late was the haunt of the young and the gay,
Here lovers and friends enraptur'd did ſtray,
The delight of my walks,
Adding charms to their talk,
The loves and the graces ſtrew'd flow'rs in the way.

Now the loves and the graces from me fly away,
The contemplative moraliſt only does ſtay,
To remark on life's changes,
As round me he ranges,
With ſolemn ſlow ſtep at the cloſe of the day.

O will you yet lend a pitying ear,
My humble petition I pray you'll yet hear,
My bonny trees ſpare,
Their beauties you'll ſhare,
Their beauties increaſing with each coming year.

When here you retire from the cares and fatigues
Of buſineſs, the bottle, of broils and intrigues,
Their branches ſhall ſhade,
Their tenants reward,
And charm away care and all treacherous leagues.

In ſummer your bairns ſhall here ſafely play,
As lambs on the lea they ſecurely ſhall ſtray,
Independent of aid
From each lazy maid, (their way)
No cart, chaiſe, or buggy ſhall here croſs
And when at laſt, the beſt ſeaſon ſhall come,
That ſome of you have realiſ'd near a plum,
As beauty's love peſt,
I'll reward with myſelf,
The happy dear cit with the largeſt ſum.

March 1801. B.

FOR THE SCOTS MAGAZINE.

RONDEAU.

By Mrs Major B——, on her leaving Scotland.

ADIEU, dear land, perchance no more,
My foot ſhall tread thy hardy ſhore;
No more thy ſong, or myſtic tale,
No more thy oaten cakes and ale,
Shall, giv'n with ſmiles benignly ſweet,
My tender artleſs boſom greet;
But mem'ry as around I rove,
And muſing ſigh o'er all I love,
To friendſhip ſtill, and nature true,
Toward thee ſhall waft the ſigh—adieu!

SONNET.

By the ſame.

HAST thou not ſeen ſome ſweet bewitching flow'r,
Open her boſom to ſalute the day;
And, long ere Evening's ſtoſtly placid hour,
Sink on the plain in ſadneſs and decay?
How did her beauties charm the raptur'd ſenſe!
But lo! the gale licentious dared to rove
Around her heavenly breaſt—and drove her hence;
Ah! to that tender flow'r how like is love.
How did my boſom open to the flame!
On *one* my eaſy faith ſtill joy'd to reſt;
My ſoul delighted had no other aim,
Than to deſerve him moſt, and love him beſt;
But lo! diſtruſt, the rav'ning vulture, came,
And, like a whirlwind, tore me from his breaſt.

FOR THE SCOTS MAGAZINE.

AN OLD SCOTS BALLAD*,

WITH ADDITIONAL STANZAS.

Tune—*Waly, Waly.*

OH! were my love the Vi'let blue,
That blooms upon the caſtle wall,
And I myſelf a drop of dew,
Into her bonny breaſt to fall.

* Taken from the 4th vol. of Burn's Poems, and put into Engliſh.

Oh there beyond expreſſion bleſt!
I'd feaſt on beauty all the night,
Lull'd on her ſilken folds to reſt,
Till frighten'd off by Phœbus light.

'Oh were my love the lilack fair!
That bloſſoms early in the ſpring;
And I a bird to ſhelter there,
Where wearied I might often ſing;
How I would mourn, when it was torn
By autumn wild and winter rude;
But I would warble ev'ry morn,
When youthful May its bloom renew'd.

Oh were my love the Woodbine gay!
And I a bee in ſearch of food,
I'd ſuck the honey'd drops away,
Of the dilicious treaſure proud:
I'd feaſt upon the luſcious ſhrub,
Prophetic of the day of need,
And ſting to death each greedy grub,
That on the pretty plant would feed.

And left the deadly hand of time,
Should ſoon the tender bloſſom kill;
I'd ſteal the flowret in its prime,
And keep it careful in my ceil;
There, grateful for its favours paſt,
Unlike the ſelfiſh of mankind,
I'd ſave it from the blighting blaſt,
And the wild wailing, whiſtling wind.

C. M.

PROLOGUE TO DEAF AND DUMB*, OR, THE ORPHAN PROTECTED.

WRITTEN BY CHARLES MOORE, ESQ.

JUST is the cenſure of the vent'rous wight
Who wings for novelty a lawleſs flight;
Whoſe Muſe, from rational reſtriction free,
Paints, what "nor was, nor is, nor e'er ſhall be."
Who thinks the probable too dully true,
And keeps the dubious poſſible in view.
Though vainly he to fair applauſe pretends,
Whoſe art commences juſt where Nature ends;
Yet in the Drama's right, I muſt here claim
All Nature's offspring as our lawful game;
Our's the free privilege to copy here
Each varied form Humanity can wear,
To win the ſmile, or wake the moral tear.
Our Author aims at novelty, 'tis true;
But is the picture falſe, becauſe 'tis new?
Conſents our age to imitate, alone,
And build on no foundations of its own,
'Tho' Nature ſtill, from her exhauſtleſs ſtore,
Pour forth new treaſures, and ſtill teem with more?
Think not, we mean, in decency's neglect,
To ſport with frailty, and to mock defect;
To bid mean ſouls with ſelfiſh triumph ſee
Two wants, at leaſt, from which themſelves are free.
The Sage yet lives whoſe toils immortal ſhew,
What human powers without theſe aids can do.
Taught by commanding genius to reſtrain
Their cauſeleſs pride—who hear and ſpeak in vain.
To prove that pertneſs wiſely had reſign'd
Her fluent utterance for a fluent mind;
And chang'd for ears, with folly's jargon fraught,
The keener ſenſe of uncorrupted thought.

* For an account of this play ſee p. 206.

EPILOGUE.

WRITTEN BY GEORGE COLMAN, ESQ.

Spoken by the perſon who performs Theodore.

HERE'S *Dummy* come to ſpeak—'twas ten to one
That I had talked before the play was done.
Of all our authors, he is far moſt cunning
Who can inſure a woman's tongue from running.
Speech is our nature;—if I err, conviſt me—
What bachelor ſo rude to contradict me?
Talking's our charter;—more than life we prize it;
I'm ſure no married Gentleman denies it.
Speech is our birth-right—aſk the ladies whether:—
They'll all maintain it—and all talk together.
The woman who cried pippins on the ice
Fell in, and cut her head off in a trice;
Her head ſlid on, ſtill jealous of its power,
And bawl'd out "Pip, pip, pip," for half an hour.
Our charter prov'd, in my own right I come
To aſk you how you like *The Deaf and Dumb?*
—Be not too noiſy, gentlemen!—Why need you?
—Our charter!—Women's voices ſuperſede you.
Pray, ladies, tell them what they ought to ſay!
You ſmile!—I thank you!—And ſo ſpeed our play!—
One *dummy* in our piece 'twas bold to try—
Strike not the talkers, all, as dumb as I!
If here to night our efforts be rejected,
For the firſt time, an *orphan's unprotected.*
If to the ſummit of our with we reach,
Then, unlike women, gratitude wants ſpeech.

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

Theatre.

AS we can only notice one or two of the moſt prominent and remarkable performances during the month, we ſhall in general obſerve that the public ſeem to think the pieces on the whole well choſen, and the characters as well filled up as the company admits of, with the exception of Mr Woods.* The beſt proof is that the houſe is at leaſt tolerably well filled every night. The play we mean to remark on, in this report, is *Macbeth*, and we have made choice of it not becauſe we were preſent at the repreſentation, but becauſe we have the aſſiſtance of Timothy Plain, with whoſe report we think our readers will be well entertained and ſatisfied. In paſſing we may notice that in the preſent day it is extremely difficult, if not impoſſible, to impreſs probability on the audience even for a moment, in the Witch ſcene. To give it a due effect we ought to carry with us to the Theatre part of the general ſuperſtition which ſo much prevailed during the author's days. We ought to remember, that the agency of black and white witches, of ghoſts, of portents, of illuſions, of apparitions, of embodied phantoms, of fairies, gnomes, and ſylphs, was all then implicitly received by the vulgar as poſſible, probable, and true. People went not then, as now, to ſee what they before knew to be a repreſentation of fanciful imagery; no, they went tremblingly alive to the cunning of the ſcene; they contemplated the ſtage as a lively tranſcript of exiſtent machinery: and every art of the then reigning Manager was exerted to add to the magic of the ſight.

SIR,

Often as I have ſeen the play of Macbeth, and much as I have been aſtoniſhed with the excellence of Diggs, Henderſon, and John Kemble, in the hero of the piece, I was at once delighted and amazed at the performance of Mr Young.

I have formerly endeavoured to delineate the character of this teſt of theatrical powers, as well as the requiſites which the actor ſhould poſſeſs who attempts it—capital abilities alone can make it reliſhed before this audience, eſpecially by thoſe who, like myſelf, have had the good fortune to ſee the performers I have mentioned; but even with the full recollection of their merits, I witneſſed its repreſentation on Thurſday with the higheſt degree of pleaſure, and heſitate not to aſſert, that next to them, I conſider Mr Young as the beſt Macbeth I have ſeen in this city. His pitiable tones of remorſe and fear, after the murder of the King, were exquiſitely fine, affording a true picture of horror, deſpair, and terror—and his attitudes, were

"All that painting could expreſs."

In the banquet ſcene, where the ghoſt appears, he ſhowed a nice, yet juſt diſcrimination 'twixt noiſy extravagance, and the inward workings of a brave, though troubled mind---he gave full ſcope to the ſpeeches in the laſt act, avoiding all unneceſſary ranting, ſo apt to be fallen into:—"In the very torrent, tempeſt, and I may ſay whirlwind of paſſion, he acquired and begot a temperance that gave it ſmoothneſs."

Mr Woods's perfect recovery from the indiſpoſition under which he laboured when I laſt ſaw this play, enabled him in *Macduff*, to be *himſelf again*.

"In the great perſon of our *Banquo*," Mr Grant had no occaſion for the cut-throats—he murdered the part moſt cruelly, without their aſſiſtance. If this performer was wiſe, he would ſtick to ſuch *renowned* gentlemen as Three-finger'd Jack, or O'Keef's M'Gilpin, where it is of little conſequence whether he loſes or retains his voice; but when he attempts either the Buſkin, or the higher walks in Comedy, his exertions ſeem

——"like an unſavory ſnuff,
"Whoſe property is only to offend."

Miſs Walſtein's youthful, innocent appearance, could not aſſiſt her in ſuch a character as *Lady Macbeth*; but her appropriate action, expreſſive features and clear voice, when aided by maturer judgment, will render her a valuable acquiſition in any Theatre.

* This we formerly noticed.

The powerful energy which ſhe threw into the ſcene where ſhe whets the timorous Thane to his "almoſt blunted purpoſe" of aſſaſſinating Duncan, would have done honour to Mrs Siddons herſelf;—and ſhe reproved Macbeth's behaviour at the banquet, as "ſpoiling the pleaſure of the time," with becoming dignity.

I certainly ſhould not think of criticiſing the performance of the witches; but the audience were ſhocked beyond meaſure at the *dreſs* of one of them, I believe Mrs Egan. They are, no doubt, ſaid to be

"Withet'd and wild in their attire;"

but *decorum* ſhould be preſerved, which was not the caſe here. Inſtead of being either like her "weyward ſiſters," or at all like one of the infernal agents intended by the author, ſhe was a mere ragged ſcare crow; or, like Otway's wrinkled hag,

"O'er her crooked ſhoulders had ſhe wr p'd
"The *tatter'd* remnant of an *old* ſtrip'd *blanket*,
"Which ſcarcely kept her carcaſs from the cold."

Such conduct violates all propriety, and inſtead of heightening, muſt materially leſſen the ſolemnity of the buſineſs theſe ſupernatural beings are engaged in.

I cannot but obſerve, before concluding this letter, that the Managers ſhew either ignorance or indifference in the mode of calling many of their plays—for example, why was Miſs Duncan brought forward as Indiana, in the Confcious Lovers, and Miſs Walcot left out of the piece, when the latter ſeems exactly formed to excel in ſuch a character, and the former would have made a capital Phillis? The company is not too full of good performers, and would require every attention poſſible to repreſent almoſt any play, in the ſtile it ought to be; indeed very few can be done with that propriety throughout, which the great encouragement ſhewn by the public gives them a right to expect.

I omitted in my laſt to notice Mrs Iſſen's Collin's Ode on the Paſſions—this and every thing elſe with which ſhe uſed to charm the audience, is freſh in our memories. I hope it is a prelude to her again treading theſe boards ſhe has ſo often graced—it would be a pity that the pride and ornament of the ſtage ſhould, in the meridian of her life, entirely relinquiſh it, eſpecially as her reception muſt have convinced her that nothing can be more gratifying to the public than her appearance. I am, &c.

TIMOTHY PLAIN.

The *Panorama* of Edinburgh was opened in the beginning of April, for the firſt time. This exhibition is the production of Mr Saunders, a young artiſt of this place, and affords a very favourable ſpecimen of his abilities. It is properly a ſea piece, for though it diſplays a range of country from Leith and Edinburgh, weſt by the Queenſferry, and along the coaſt of Fife to Kinghorn on the North, the land objects are ſo diſtant that though they are magnificent in nature, and little leſs ſo here, they are every where interſected with ſhipping as the principal objects. Theſe are executed with much taſte in regard to detail and in aerial perſpective. The Berwick ſmack on the right is exceedingly well managed, both in the real and reflected lights. The figures in the boats which are at hand are bold and ſpirited, and the ſky is harmonious and beautiful. We know not if this exhibition will be as productive in the hands of an artiſt as in the poſſeſſion of one better qualified to vamp it, but we are certain it does Mr Saunders much credit, and we ſincerely wiſh him ſucceſs.

We cannot help remarking, however, that there is an impropriety in calling this painting a Panorama of Edinburgh, which leads people to conceive that the City of Edinburgh is the chief ſubject. It is a panorama of Leith Road-ſtead. The diſtant view of Edinburgh can convey to ſtrangers no adequate idea of that city. We could wiſh to ſee a Panorama of Edinburgh executed by the ſame artiſt, and the view taken from the Calton hill which we believe ſuggeſted to Mr Barker the idea of the firſt attempt in this ſtyle of painting, and which he executed with a conſiderable degree of ſucceſs; or perhaps one taken from the Caſtle Hill would be more ſuitable, to give to ſtrangers an idea of the antient Metropolis of Caledonia.

M

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

(*Continued from p.* 214.)

Feb. 26. *Mr T. Jones* informed the Houſe, that, in conſequence of the particular requeſt of two of his Majeſty's Ex-Miniſters, he was induced to poſtpone his motion relative to Egypt, which ſtood for this day, until Thurſday next, when he moſt aſſuredly ſhould bring it forward.

Sir Abbot moved, that a ſtanding Committee ſhould be appointed, to conſider of the beſt means of promulgating the ſtatutes in Great Britain and Ireland. A committee was then appointed, which was ordered to report its proceedings from time to time to the Houſe.

The Houſe were engaged chiefly from the 26th ult. to 10th March, in the various *Duty Bills*, in the diſcuſſion of which nothing very important occurred.

Mr Horne Tooke's Election.

Lord Temple roſe, in purſuance of the notice he had given, to call the attention of the Houſe to the Election of a Reverend Gentleman to a ſeat in that Houſe. He ſaid, to attack a gentleman of ſuch ſtrong mind and great abilities upon ſuch a ſubject, was a bold attempt, but he had ſuch proofs of ineligibility againſt him, that it was impoſſible to fail. Whatever might be the ultimate opinion of the Houſe, he ſhould be conſoled by the reflection of having diſcharged his duty as became him. The queſtion muſt be decided by the rules of the conſtitution made by our anceſtors; by thoſe rules the people has been repreſented for centuries. Innovations were dangerous in moſt ſyſtems, but particularly in thoſe which had the ſanction of ages in their favour. In this right ſtood the Houſe of Commons of this country. One of the moſt ſolemn of its acts related to its own Members, and the qualification of thoſe Members. That act moſt expreſsly declares, in as plain and unequivocal language as words can afford, that no perſon, who either is or has been in prieſt's orders, or held any office of the church, can poſſibly ſit as a Member of the Houſe of Commons. This authority he thought ſo complete and deciſive of the queſtion, that he ſhould ſay nothing upon it. When he had proved theſe facts, he had proved enough to induce the Houſe to acquieſce in the motion he ſhould afterwards make, of referring the inveſtigation of other points to a Committee. At preſent he ſhould move that William Bourchier, Eſq; clerk of the dioceſe of Saliſbury, be examined whether or not Mr Horne Tooke had received prieſt's orders, and whether or not he had exerciſed the clerical function in conſequence of having received theſe orders?

Mr Fox oppoſed the motion. He ſaid that the Noble Lord had advanced nothing to ſhew that the Honourable Gentleman could be diſpoſſeſſed of his ſeat. It was only the bare allegation of a Member that the Houſe was called upon to attend to. The Noble Lord muſt make out a caſe, and a pretty ſtrong one, before the Houſe could allow Mr Bourchier to be examined at the bar. The Noble Lord ſays, that the Hon. Gentleman has been a prieſt —we muſt have ſomething more from him. He offers evidence at the bar, but that evidence cannot poſſibly be received, until the Noble Lord has made out a caſe ſufficiently ſtrong of itſelf, in addition to which the Houſe may call the neceſſary evidence, when that caſe is rendered clear, which it is not at preſent.

Mr Horne Tooke ſaid, that he had underſtood the Noble Lord had intended previouſly to inquire into the ſtate of the repreſentation of Old Sarum, before he brought forward the preſent diſcuſſion, to ſhew that Mr John Horne Tooke was ineligible. Before the Houſe could poſſibly proceed, they muſt clearly ſhew to the contrary, which he thought would be an arduous buſineſs; before they could poſſibly come to the diſcuſſion of the merits of the caſe, they muſt diſpoſe of a variety of queſtions, ariſing from collateral circumſtances. They muſt inquire whether or not they are bound by the canon law. Whether or not that law prevents eccleſiaſtics from throw-

throwing off their orders, and returning to their ordinary level in life. A number of other queſtions all depend upon theſe, and when theſe are diſpoſed of, then, and then only, could the houſe proceed to deliberate upon the circumſtances of this caſe. He then proceeded to prove the neceſſity of ſuch an inquiry, as ariſing from the rights and duty of Parliament, and more eſpecially of the Houſe of Commons, as entruſted with the care and protection of thoſe rights which they were now called upon to defend.

Lord Temple then moved, that a Select Committee ſhould be appointed to examine into precedents and Parliamentary records, on the eligibility of perſons in holy orders to ſit in the Houſe of Commons, and that they ſhould report the ſame.

Iriſh Martial Law Bill.

Lord Caſtlereagh brought in this bill, which was read a firſt time, and ordered for a ſecond reading on Monday next.

Iriſh Habeas Corpus Act.

Lord Caſtlereagh, after a very ſhort preface, wherein he ſtated the neceſſity of the meaſure, moved for leave to bring in a bill to ſuſpend the Habeas Corpus Act in Ireland, for a time to be limited.—Leave given.—Adjourned to Monday.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

March 13. On the order of the day, to take into conſideration the petition of Mrs Addiſon, praying to be divorced from her huſband, and aſking leave to marry again,

The Lord Chancellor having left the woolſack, obſerved, that it was a queſtion of great importance, as well as ſingularity. There were indeed one or two applications of the ſame kind, but they happened previous to the year 1700, and had been ſince diſuſed; a queſtion of great importance aroſe out of it, namely, how far by the law of England, a wife could at all maintain a ſuit againſt her huſband, their being ſuppoſed too intimately connected for ſuch a proceſs to be allowed. However, it was no doubt a very ſerious ſubject, and their Lordſhips would be careful how they ſhould afford ſuch a precedent. He would not at preſent deliver any opinion on the ſubject, reſerving it for a full and future diſcuſſion. In the mean time, he ſhould propoſe, that the bill be now brought in, read a firſt time, and the ſecond reading deferred to Monday ſe'ennight, at which time, counſel would be heard on both ſides, after which, the Houſe would be better able to come to a determination.—Ordered.

Earl St Vincent took the oaths and his ſeat, and the Houſe adjourned.

19. The Houſe reſolved itſelf into a Committee on Taylor's divorce bill.

The Marquis of Buckingham called their Lordſhips attention, to a proviſion which he propoſed to introduce into the bill, and which, from the peculiar circumſtances of this caſe of adultery, their Lordſhips, from that regard which religion and morality required, would, be hoped, adopt. He would prove to their ſatisfaction, that in ſuch caſes of divorce, it never was the intention of the Legiſlature to relieve the innocent and injured party, by enabling him to marry, and at ſame time, to ſuffer the adultereſs to eſcape with impunity, and a permiſſion to intermarry with the adulterer. This would be an encouragement and reward, and not that puniſhment which ſuch guilt ſhould receive. The Marquis then proceeded to ſhew from the firſt introduction of divorce bills, juſt prior to the revolution of 1688, what their intention was; namely, to enlarge the injured huſband from an adultreſs wife, and to reſtrict her from marrying her paramour, and he doubted the legality of all ſuch marriages. This being the original inſtitution and law, in ordinary caſes, he conſidered the preſent caſe ſuch as called upon them to apply this principle of reſtriction, in ſuch a manner, as to puniſh the offending party by the introduction of a clauſe, in which it ſhould be provided, that the adultereſs ſhould be interdicted from intermarrying with the adulterer.

The Earl of Kinnoul agreed with the Noble Marquis.

The Duke of Clarence, ſaid he had, on a former occaſion, oppoſed a bill which contained this as a general proviſion, which was now made particular, and applied, in his opinion, with injuſtice to the unfortunate woman who

was

was implicated in the queſtion. He would now oppoſe it much more, becauſe the injuſtice was much greater. He ſaw nothing in the caſe which warranted ſuch a proviſion. The offending parties he knew nothing of; neither did he know any thing of Mr Taylor, the petitioner, but in reviſing his petition, he does not ſee that he calls for ſuch a reſtriction; he calls but for redreſs by diſſolving of the marriage, and with forgiveneſs and Chriſtian Charity he leaves the unfortunate partner of his boſom, once, no doubt, dear to it, to ſeek for refuge in the arms of her ſeducer, as the only means by which ſhe could be ſaved from utter ruin. His Royal Highneſs, on the impolicy of the proviſion, maintained that the cauſe of religion, of morals, and all the ſocial virtues, was better promoted by ſuch a permiſſion, than by a prohibition. He remarked, that one of the evils which would reſult from ſuch a reſtriction would be, that women ſo reſtricted, would be driven to deſpair, as few or none would wiſh to marry them after ſuch infidelity. So ſituated, he ſaid, they would form themſelves into corps, and from the ſeductive graces and accompliſhments of their perſons, would be a thorn in the ſide of thoſe who were their former female acquaintances, but who, under ſuch diſgrace, would avoid, from a ſenſe of virtue and decency, their ſociety. He did not think ſuch abſurd regulations tended to promote or ſecure the public morals. He aſked whether the unfortunate female was always the party in fault, and whether there was nothing to be aſcribed to the conduct of the Huſband, who may drive a woman into the hands of a ſeducer. He aſcribed much to public example, whence purity of morals took their riſe, and was happy in expreſſing his ſentiments on the example ſet by the Firſt Magiſtrate of the State, becauſe he felt ſuch ſentiments to be juſt.

The Biſhop of Rocheſter recited the peculiarly aggravated circumſtances of the caſe—a clergyman in holy orders committing the crime of adultery, and the taking the adultereſs to his bed as his wife, while he was engaged in exerciſing the ſacred functions of his office; and this ſanctioned by the bill paſſing the Houſe, was a caſe which called upon their Lordſhips, and the conſervators of the religion, the law, and morals of the land, to redreſs. His Lordſhip went into the riſe and progreſs of divorce bills, and inferred that it never was the intention of the Legiſlature that the guilty parties ſhould intermarry. He contended from ſacred writ, as well as from all ſacred inſtitutions, that it was contrary to divine and eccleſiaſtical law, and taking the ſpirit of ſuch an inſtitution with him, he would vote for the proviſion of the Noble Marquis.

Lord Grenville concurred with the Marquis, and ſaid ſo much might be done, if they did not extend the proviſions farther. It would ſhew on their part every with and inclination to impede the audacity of ſuch offences. This caſe was ſingularly audacious and wicked.

Lord Clare agreed with the Biſhop of Rocheſter in reprobating the criminal conduct of the clergyman who had ſo daringly inſulted the morals and religion he profeſſed, but thought his Biſhop had the power of puniſhing him for his audacity, and he hoped that the notoriety of his character, both from the ſentence and judgment of the Courts, as well as the debate in that Houſe, would lead to ſuch conſequences, as to prevent him from further abuſing the ſacerdotal character which he had already ſo groſsly violated.

The Biſhop of Durham differed in opinion from the Biſhop of Rocheſter on the ſubject of divorce bills. He ſaid they were not forbidden by the divine law, and he referred to the ſermon preached on the Mount, in St Mathew, where our Saviour gave the law of Moſes as the text, and his own explanation as the commentary, in which his prohibition was not ſuch as the Learned Prelate argued; beſides, if divorces were forbidden by divine laws, how ſhould human laws ever permit them.

The Houſe divided on the queſtion of adopting it.

Contents 27—Non-Contents 24.

The report was ordered for this day week, when the *Duke of Clarence* ſaid he would oppoſe the bill altogether.—Adjourned.

STATE PAPERS.

Regulation alluded to in the Convention, as publiſhed by the King of Sweden.*

The preamble ſtates the neceſſity of rendering the rights of commerce clear and explicit. For this effect, in order to ſecure the protection of the Government, the commerce of Sweden muſt obſerve the following requiſites:

1. In order that a ſhip be entitled to be conſidered as a Swede, ſhe muſt be built in Sweden, or the Provinces under her dominion: or ſhipwrecked on the Swediſh coaſt, and there ſold or bought in a foreign country by a legal and authentic contract. If ſuch purchaſe is made in a country threatened with war, it ſhall be conſidered as lawful as ſoon as three months have elapſed before its actually breaking out. Every ſhip purchaſed may be naturalized. As, however, the naturalization of ſhips bought in a foreign country, and afterwards taken by a cruizer belonging to any of the Belligerent Powers, may frequently produce diſagreeable explanations in the ſequel, it is hereby declared, that in time of war ſhips ſhall not be allowed to be naturalized, which have formerly been the property of the Belligerents, or their ſubjects; nevertheleſs, with the exception of all ſhips that were naturalized before the preſent regulation was adopted, which ſhall enjoy all the rights which are connected with the character of Neutrals and Swedes.

2. The Captain of the ſhip muſt be provided with all papers requiſite and proper for the ſecurity of his voyage. Of this kind are (in caſe the ſhip goes through the Sound) a certificate of the place where the veſſel was built, an invoice, letters ſhewing the cargoes not contraband, Turkiſh and Latin paſſports, a certificate by the Magiſtrate of the place, a paſs for the crew, a copy of the oath for the owner, a charter-party with the ſubſcription of the freighter, the captain, and the perſon freighting the veſſel, a manifeſt with the like ſubſcriptions, containing a liſt of the different articles of the landed, and the conditions of the intended voyage, and a bill of health, where the ſame is neceſſary. If the voyage be merely to the ports of the Baltic, or the Sound, the Turkiſh and Latin paſſes are not neceſſary; but the Captain muſt have all the other papers enumerated, without exception.

3. All theſe documents muſt be made out and delivered in a Swediſh port, unleſs when a ſhip has loſt her papers by accident, or where they have been forcibly taken away, in which caſe theſe documents may be renewed in a foreign port, if the Captain, immediately on his arrival, takes the precaution to exhibit an authentic and properly certified declaration, by which the accident is proved, or the grounds ſtated on which he deſires the renewal.

4. The Captain is prohibited to have falſe acts or certificates, or duplicates thereof. He is likewiſe prohibited to make uſe of a foreign flag.

5. It is required that the Captain and half of the crew ſhall be Swediſh ſubjects.

6. Captains going to the main ocean ſhall be bound to follow the courſe pointed out in their inſtructions, and agreeable to the contents of their certification.

7. Ships deſtined for the ports of a Belligerent Power muſt, with the utmoſt care, and under the ſevereſt penalties, avoid carrying any contraband commodities. To prevent all doubts of miſunderſtanding reſpecting what is contraband, it is agreed, that the following goods ſhall be conſidered contraband. (The remainder of this Article is a tranſcript of the Article of the Convention.)

8. All Swediſh ſubjects are prohibited to fit out privateers againſt Belligerents, their ſubjects and property.

9. A Swediſh ſhip cannot be employed by a Belligerent Power to tranſfer troops, arms, or any warlike implements. Should any Captain be com-

* For which ſee p. 127.

compelled to do ſo by ſuperior force, he is bound at leaſt to exhibit a formal proteſt againſt ſuch violence.

10. When a merchant ſhip is not under convoy, and happens to be brought to by a ſhip of war or privateer belonging to any of the Belligerents, the Captain ſhall not, in that caſe, oppoſe the ſearching of his veſſel, but be bound faithfully to ſhew all acts and documents which relate to her cargo. The Captain and his people are ſtrictly prohibited to keep back or deſtroy any of their papers.

11. If, however, ſuch ſhip makes part of a convoy, the foregoing Article ſhall not ſerve as the rule, but the Captain's duty conſiſts in punctually obeying the ſignals of the Commodore of the Convoy, for which purpoſe, therefore, he ſhall ſeparate as little as poſſible from the convoy.

12. All Captains are expreſsly forbidden to attempt going into a blockaded port, as ſoon as they are formally apprized by the Officer commanding the blockade. In order to aſcertain what a blockaded harbour is, this appellation is confined to thoſe which, by the exertions of the blockading Power with ſhips deſtined and adequate to the object, it is evidently dangerous to attempt running in.

13. In caſe any Swediſh merchantſhip is captured by a ſhip of war or privateer of any of the Belligerents, the Captain ſhall immediately tranſmit a circumſtantial account, and duly explained, to the Swediſh Conſul or Vice Conſul of the place to which the ſhip is taken; and, ſhould there be no Conſul or Vice Conſul there, he ſhall tranſmit a memorial to the Swediſh Conſul of the diſtrict to which the place into which his ſhip is taken belongs.

14. Every Captain of a Swediſh merchantman, who ſtrictly obſerves the above regulations and orders, ſhall enjoy a free voyage, protected by the laws of nations and the proviſion of Treaties; and to this end, all public Agents and Swediſh Conſuls are required, in caſe of attack or inſult, to give their ſupport to the juſt and well-founded complaints on the ſubject. But thoſe who, in any point whatever, neglect or violate their orders, muſt anſwer for the conſequences of their conduct, without relying upon the protection of his Majeſty.

15. By the contents of a recent order, his Majeſty has prohibited the privateers of a foreign nation to enter, or bring their prizes into the ports of his kingdom, except in caſe of their being driven in by ſtreſs of weather. In this caſe it is expreſsly prohibited to all whatſoever to buy the prizes, or any of the effects which the privateers have taken.

To which end, publication, &c.

Given at St Peterſburgh, Dec. 23. 1800.

(Signed) GUSTAVUS ADOLPHUS.

The following is the anſwer of Baron Ehrenſward to the notification of Lord Grenville, of the 25th of January, ſtating, that an embargo had been laid on the Daniſh and Swediſh veſſels in England.

"The underſigned, Miniſter Plenipotentiary of his Imperial Swediſh Majeſty, received the official notification, by which his excellency Lord Grenville, Firſt Miniſter of State, ſignified to the underſigned, that his Britannic Majeſty had ordered an embargo to be laid on all the Swediſh ſhips that ſhould be found in the harbours within his dominions. So unexpected an event between Powers who were on relations of friendſhip towards each other, was received with aſtoniſhment by his Imperial Majeſty, who was not only unconſcious of having given his Britannic Majeſty the leaſt cauſe of complaint, but, on the contrary, was entitled to have demanded indemnification for repeated aggreſſions. Actuated by this reflection, he rather expected that the notification was tranſmitted with the view to bury his grievances in oblivion than to give occaſion to freſh ones, which would renew the remembrance of the paſt.

"As the Engliſh Court has ſtated, as the ground of this notification, that a Maritime Convention was in contemplation, it would doubtleſs have acted with more juſtice, had it waited for an official communication from the Swediſh Court, which it moſt aſſuredly would, in proper time, have received, of a Convention, which is conſidered in ſo odious a point of view, as to urge it to an act of vio-

lence againſt a Court, whoſe connection with England nothing elſe could have diſturbed. As the diſpute between the Ruſſian and Engliſh Courts related to the Iſland of Malta, and the declaration of the Daniſh Court referred to the Convention of 1780, the underſigned can ſee no juſt reaſon why the Swediſh Court, which had given no cauſe of complaint to the Engliſh, and from which no other declaration was required than what related to the Note of the 31ſt December, which has juſt been received, ſhould be attacked in ſo hoſtile a manner, before any anſwer had been given to the inſinuations contained in that Note.

"The underſigned, who imparted the contents of the Note of his Excellency Lord Grenville to his Court, is obliged, in conformity to the orders of his Maſter, to proteſt, as far as by the preſent Act he can formally proteſt, againſt the embargo laid on the Swediſh ſhips, and all loſs or damage that may be thereby occaſioned. He demands, in the moſt forcible and expreſſible terms, that, in purſuance of the ſtipulations of the Treaty of 1661, the embargo may be taken off, the continuance of which can no otherwiſe be conſidered than as a deſigned and premeditated declaration of war on the part of England.

"The underſigned, whom the expreſſion of the deſire of the Britiſh Court could not eſcape, obſerves, in the hoſtile determinations by which it is accompanied, only a deſire to give his Imperial Swediſh Majeſty cauſe of complaint, as well by the detention of the convoy, as in reſpect to the affair at Barcelona. He wiſhes the Britiſh Court had confirmed the truth of its aſſurances by its actions, in which caſe this Court would have been actuated by correſponding ſentiments. The underſigned has the honour, &c.

(Signed)

BARON VON ERENSWARD.

London, Jan. 17, 1801.

Note from Lord Grenville to Count de Weddel Jarlsberg, Miniſter Plenipotentiary of his Daniſh Majeſty.

His Majeſty has learnt, with ſincere regret, that at the moment when the Court of Peterſburgh is purſuing the moſt hoſtile meaſures againſt the perſons and property of his Majeſty's ſubjects, the two Courts of Copenhagen and Stockholm have actually concluded with that Power a Convention for the eſtabliſhment of an armed Maritime Confederacy in the North of Europe. If the circumſtances under which this Convention has been negotiated and ſigned, could leave in his Majeſty's mind the ſmalleſt doubt of the object to which the Confederacy is really directed, that doubt would have been removed, both by the declarations and conduct of the Court of Peterſburgh, but ſtill more by the recent and official avowal of the Court of Copenhagen. It is well known in what a ſpirit of hoſtility towards Great Britain, an attempt was made, in the year 1780, to introduce into Europe, a new code of Maritime Law, and to ſupport by force, a ſyſtem of innovation deſtructive of the deareſt intereſts of the Britiſh empire. But his Majeſty had ſince had the ſatisfaction of ſeeing that injurious and offenſive meaſure in practice completely abandoned. At the commencement of the preſent war, the Court of Peterſburgh, which had taken the principal part in the formation of the former league, entered with his Majeſty into engagements, not only inconſiſtent with the Convention of 1780, but of a directly oppoſite nature; engagements which are ſtill in force, and the execution of which his Majeſty is at this moment entitled to claim on every principle of good faith. During the whole courſe of the war, his Majeſty's conduct towards the other Baltic Powers, and all the deciſions of his Courts, having juriſdiction in matters of prize, have uniformly and avowedly been regulated by thoſe principles alone, which, before the year 1780, governed the proceedings of all the other maritime tribunals of Europe. Not has any intimation been ever given to his Majeſty by thoſe Powers, of an intention on their part to revive the former league, until the preſent period; when he is at the ſame moment informed of the actual ſignature of the Convention, and appriſed by the official declaration of one of the Contracting Parties, that its object is to re-eſtabliſh, in their [illegible]

mitive form, the engagements contracted in the years 1780 and 1781. It is therefore, now no longer doubtful, that the intention of this Confederacy, and of the naval armaments, which the Contracting Parties had been carrying on with activity, is that of enabling them to maintain by force, pretenſions ſo manifeſtly unſupported by any ground of right, that the very power who firſt advanced them, when neutral, has been found the firſt to reſiſt them, when it was itſelf engaged in war, and the eſtabliſhment of which, if it ever could take place, muſt be deſtructive of one of the principal ſources of the ſtrength and ſecurity of the Britiſh Empire. With the knowledge of theſe facts, his Majeſty would be wanting in what he owes to the intereſts of his people, to the dignity of his Crown, and to the honour of his flag, raiſed by the diſcipline, valour, and ſkill of his navy to a pitch of unexampled glory, if he were to delay to take ſuch proviſional ſteps as to be moſt effectual, both to repel the aggreſſion which he has already experienced, and to counteract the hoſtile efforts of the league formed againſt him. His Majeſty has therefore directed the underſigned to make to Count Weddel Jarlſberg this official notification, that an embargo is proviſionally laid on all the Daniſh veſſels in the ports of his Majeſty's dominions; but that, in adopting this meaſure, his Majeſty will be careful that no harſh or rigorous conduct ſhall be held on his part towards unoffending individuals; and that his Majeſty ſtill entertains the ſincere deſire, that the circumſtances which have rendered theſe ſteps indiſpenſably neceſſary, may yet be done away: and that he may find himſelf enabled to look with confidence to the reſtoration of his ancient relations with the Court of Copenhagen, ſuch as they exiſted before the mutual good underſtanding was diſturbed by the projected innovation of the year 1780, and by the preſent attempt to revive the ſame pretenſions. The underſigned requeſts Count Weddel to accept the aſſurances of his high perſonal conſideration.

GRENVILLE.

Downing Street, Jan. 15.

Anſwer of the Daniſh Ambaſſador.

The underſigned Envoy Extraordinary from his Daniſh Majeſty will tranſmit this day, with regret, to his Court, the official communication he had the honour to receive yeſterday from Lord Grenville, upon the ſubject of the embargo laid upon the Daniſh veſſels in the Britiſh ports. While he waits until the orders of the King his maſter, arrive, he cannot avoid proteſting againſt the validity of the motives alledged in the ſaid Note, and againſt the juſtice of the conſequences, which the Britiſh Government has conceived it could accredit againſt the Court of Copenhagen. A difference which aroſe between the Courts of Peterſburgh and London, during the negociation, deſtined ſolely to the protection of a perfect neutrality in the North, has no relation whatever with that; and as his Imperial Majeſty of all the Ruſſias has cauſed to be publiſhed a formal declaration on the ſubject of the motives of the meaſures adopted on his part, Denmark finds in it a complete refutation of the argument advanced by the Britiſh Miniſter. With reſpect to the principles of the Northern Powers reſpecting the ſacred rights of neutrality, they have not been abandoned. Ruſſia, in her belligerent quality, has only ſuſpended the application, and Denmark and Sweden have, by their Convention of the 27th March 1794 (officially communicated to all the Belligerent Powers), declared in the face of all Europe, that their ſyſtem of protection in favour of innocent commerce was invariable. Hence it follows that his Daniſh Majeſty only now renews ties which have not ceaſed to exiſt. The underſigned thinks himſelf, in conſequence, authoriſed to proteſt, formally, againſt proceedings of ſo hoſtile a nature, which the King, his maſter, could not but have conſidered as an open and premeditated provocation, had not the communication been accompanied with the aſſurance that his Britannic Majeſty ſtill deſires to maintain good harmony with Denmark; a deſire which his Daniſh Majeſty has conſtantly profeſſed, and of which he has given the moſt unequivocal proofs. The underſigned, who for a number of years has felicitated himſelf upon being the interpreter of the unalterable

ſentiments of the King his maſter, is deeply hurt that falſe impreſſions have juſt menaced the good underſtanding between the two Crowns. He wiſhes that he could ſtill be the inſtrument of an explanation calculated to do away injurious doubts, and to prevent incalculable conſequences to the intereſts of the reciprocal Powers. It is with theſe ſentiments, and with thoſe of perfect conſideration, that he has the honour to renew to his excellency Lord Grenville the homage of his reſpect.

(Signed) WEDDEL JARLSBERG.

January 16, 1801.

MONTHLY REGISTER.

GAZETTE INTELLIGENCE.

Admiralty Office, April 15.

Captain OTWAY, of his Majeſty's ſhip the London, arrived in town this morning, with diſpatches from Admiral Sir HYDE PARKER, Commander in Chief of a ſquadron of his Majeſty's ſhips, employed on a particular ſervice, to EVAN NEPEAN, Eſq. dated on board the London, in Copenhagen Roads, the 6th inſt. of which the following are copies.

SIR,

You will be pleaſed to acquaint the Lords Commiſſioners of the Admiralty, that ſince my letter of the 23d of March, no opportunity of wind offered for going up the Sound until the 25th, when the wind ſhifted in a moſt violent ſquall from the S. W. to the N. W. and North, and blew with ſuch violence, and with ſo great a ſea, as to render it impoſſible for any ſhip to have weighed her anchor. The wind and ſea were even ſo violent as to oblige many ſhips to let go a ſecond anchor to prevent them from driving, notwithſtanding they were riding two cables an end; and, by the morning, the wind veered again to the ſouthward of the weſt. On the 30th of laſt month, the wind having come to the northward, we paſſed into the Sound with the fleet, but not before I had aſſured myſelf of the hoſtile intentions of the Danes to oppoſe our paſſage, as the Papers marked No 1, 2, 3, and 4, will prove; after this intercourſe, there could be no doubt of their determination to reſiſt.

After anchoring about five or ſix miles from the iſland of Hoin, I reconnoitred, with Vice-Admiral Lord Nelſon, and Rear-Admiral Graves, the formidable line of ſhips, radeaus, pontoons, galleys, fire-ſhips, and gun-boats, flanked and ſupported by extenſive batteries on the two iſlands called the Crowns; the largeſt of which was mounted with from fifty to ſeventy pieces of cannon; theſe were again commanded by two ſhips of ſeventy guns, and a large frigate in the Inner Road of Copenhagen, and two 64 gun ſhips (without maſts) were moored on the Flat, on the ſtar-board ſide of the entrance into the arſenal.—The day after, the wind being ſoutherly, we again examined their poſition, and came to the reſolution of attacking them from the ſouthward.—Vice-Admiral Lord Nelſon having offered his ſervices for conducting the attack, had, ſome days before we entered the Sound, ſhifted his flag to the Elephant: and after having examined and buoyed the outer channel of the middle ground, his Lordſhip proceeded with the twelve ſhips of the line named in the margin*, all the frigates, bombs, fire-ſhips, and all the ſmall veſſels, and that evening anchored off Draco Point, to make his diſpoſition for the attack and wait for the wind to the ſouthward.—It was agreed between us, that the remaining ſhips with me ſhould weigh at the ſame moment his Lordſhip did, and menace the Crown batteries, and the four ſhips of the line that lay at the entrance of the arſenal; as alſo to cover our diſabled ſhips as they came out of action.

I have now the honour to incloſe a copy of Vice-Admiral Lord Nelſon's report to me of the action on the 2d inſtant. His Lordſhip has ſtated ſo ful-

* Elephant, Defiance, Monarch, Bellona, Edgar, Ruſſel, Ganges, Glatton, Iſis, Agamemnon, Polyphemus, Ardent

ly the whole of his proceedings on that day, as only to leave me the opportunity to teſtify my entire acquieſcence and teſtimony of the bravery and intrepidity with which the action was ſupported throughout the line. Was it poſſible for me to add any thing to the well earned renown of Lord Nelſon, it would be by aſſerting, that his exertions, great as they have heretofore been, never were carried to a higher pitch of zeal for his country's ſervice. I have only to lament that the ſort of attack, confined within an intricate and narrow paſſage, excluded the ſhips particularly under my command from the opportunity of exhibiting their valour; but I can with great truth aſſert, that the ſame ſpirit and zeal animated the whole of the fleet; and I truſt that the conteſt in which we are engaged, will, on ſome future day, afford them an occaſion of ſhewing that the whole were inſpired with the ſame ſpirit, had the field been ſufficiently extenſive to have brought it into action. It is with the deepeſt concern I mention the loſs of Captains Moſſe and Rieu, two very very brave and gallant officers, and whoſe loſs, as I am well informed, will be ſenſibly felt by the families they have left behind them; the former a wife and children, the latter, an aged mother. From the known gallantry of Sir T. B. Thompſon on former occaſions, the naval ſervice will have to regret the loſs of the future exertions of that bave officer, whoſe leg was ſhot off. For all other particulars I beg leave to refer their Lordſhips to Captain Otway, who was with Lord Nelſon in the latter part of the action, and is able to anſwer any queſtions that may be thought neceſſary to put to him. A return of the killed and wounded you will receive herewith.

I have the honour to be, &c.

H. PARKER.

P. S. The promotions and appointments that have taken place on this occaſion will be ſent by the next opportunity that offers; but I cannot cloſe this without acquainting their Lordſhips, that Captain Moſs being killed very early in the action, Lieutenant John Yelland continued it with great ſpirit and good conduct; I muſt, therefore, in juſtice to his merit, beg leave to recommend him to their Lordſhips favour.

No I.

London, in the Cattegat, March 27. 1801.

From the hoſtile tranſactions of the Court of Denmark, ſending away his Britannic Majeſty's Charge d'Affairs, the Commander in Chief of his Majeſty's fleet is anxious to know what the determination of the Daniſh Court is, and whether the commanding officer of Cronenberg Caſtle has received orders to fire upon the Britiſh fleet as they paſs into the Sound, as he muſt deem the firing of the firſt gun a declaration of war on the part of Denmark.

HYDE PARKER.

Tranſlation, No II.

Anſwer. Cronenberg, March 28.

In anſwer to the Admiral's honoured letter, I have to inform him, that no orders are given to fire on the Engliſh fleet; an expreſs is gone to Copenhagen, and ſhould any orders be ſent, I ſhall immediately ſend an officer on board to inform the Admiral.

STRICKER, Governor.

Tranſlation, No III.

Cronenberg Caſtle, March 28. 1801.

In anſwer to your Excellency's letter, which I did not receive till the following day at half paſt eight, I have the honour to inform you, that his Majeſty the King of Denmark did not ſend away the Charge d'Affaires, but that upon his own demand he obtained a paſſport.

As a ſoldier I cannot meddle with politics, but I am not at liberty to ſuffer a fleet, whoſe intention is not yet known, to approach the guns of the caſtle which I have the honour to command.

In caſe your Excellency ſhould think proper to make any propoſals to his Majeſty the King of Denmark, I wiſh to be informed thereof before the fleet approaches nearer to the Caſtle. An explicit anſwer is required.

STRICKER.

Anſwer, No IV.

On board the London, March 29, 1801.

SIR,

In anſwer to your excellency's note juſt now received, the underſigned has only

only to reply, that, finding the intentions of the Court of Denmark to be hoſtile againſt his Britannic Majeſty, he regards the anſwer as a declaration of war, and therefore, agreeable to his inſtructions, can no longer refrain from hoſtilities, however reluctant it may be to his feelings; but at the ſame time will be ready to attend to any propoſals of the Court of Denmark for reſtoring the former amity and friendſhip which had for ſo many years ſubſiſted between the two Courts.

H. PARKER.

His Excellency the Governor of Cronenberg Caſtle.

Elephant, off Copenhagen, April 3. 1801.

SIR,

In obedience to your command to report the proceedings of the ſquadron named in the margin*, which you did me the honour to place under my command, I beg leave to inform you, that having, by the aſſiſtance of that able officer, Captain Riou, and the unremitting exertions of Captain Briſbane, and the Maſters of the Amazon and Cruizer, in particular, buoyed the channel of the outer deep, and the poſition of the middle ground, the ſquadron paſſed in ſafety, and anchored off Draco the evening of the 31ſt; and that yeſterday morning I made the ſignal for the ſquadron to weigh, and to engage the Daniſh line, conſiſting of ſix ſail of the line, eleven floating batteries, mounting from twenty-ſix twenty-four-pounders, to eighteen eighteen-pounders, and one bomb ſhip, beſides ſchooner gun-veſſels. Theſe were ſupported by the Crown Iſlands, mounting eighty-eight cannon, and four ſail of the line moored in the harbour's mouth, and ſome batteries on the iſland of Amak. The bomb-ſhip and ſchooner gun-veſſels made their eſcape, the other ſeventeen ſail are ſunk, burnt, or taken, being the whole of the Daniſh line to the ſouthward of the Crown Iſlands, after a battle of four hours.

From the very intricate navigation, the Bellona and Ruſſel unfortunately grounded, but although not in the ſituation aſſigned them, yet ſo placed as to be of great ſervice. The Agamemnon could not weather the ſhoal of the Middle, and was obliged to anchor: But not the ſmalleſt blame can be attached to Captain Fancourt; it was an event to which all the ſhips were liable. Theſe accidents prevented the extenſion of our line by the three ſhips before-mentioned, who would, I am confident, have ſilenced the Crown Iſlands, the two outer ſhips in the harbour's mouth, and prevented the heavy loſs in the Defiance and Monarch, and which unhappily threw the gallant and good Captain Riou (to whom I had given the command of the frigates and ſloops named in the margin†, to aſſiſt in the attack of the ſhips at the harbour's mouth) under a very heavy fire; the conſequence has been the death of Captain Riou, and many brave officers and men in the frigates and ſloops. The bombs were directed and took their ſtations abreaſt of the Elephant, and threw ſome ſhells into the arſenal. Captain Roſe, who volunteered his ſervices to direct the gun-brigs, did every thing that was poſſible to get them forward, but the current was too ſtrong for them to be of ſervice during the action, but not the leſs merit is due to Captain Roſe, and I believe all the officers and crews of the gun-brigs, for their exertions. The boats of thoſe ſhips of the fleet, who were not ordered on the attack, afforded us every aſſiſtance; and the officers and men who were in them merit my warmeſt approbation. The Deſiree took her ſtation in raking the ſouthermoſt Daniſh ſhip of the line, and performed the greateſt ſervice.

The action began at five minutes paſt ten—The van was led by Captain George Murray of the Edgar, who ſet a noble example of intrepidity, which was as well followed up by every Captain, officer, and man, in the ſquadron.

* Elephant, Defiance, Monarch, Bellona, Edgar, Ruſſel, Ganges, Glatton, Iſis, Agamemnon, Polyphemus, Ardent, Amazon, Deſiree, Blanche, Alcmene; ſloops, Dart, Arrow, Cruizer, and Harpy; fire-ſhips, Zephyr and Otter; bombs, Diſcovery, Sulphur, Hecla, Exploſion, Zebra, Terror, and Volcano.

† Blanche, Alcmene, Dart, Arrow, Zephyr, and Otter.

It is my duty to you to ſtate the high and diſtinguiſhed merit and gallantry of Rear-Admiral Graves. To Captain Foley, who permitted me the honour of hoiſting my flag in the Elephant, I feel under the greateſt obligations: His advice was neceſſary on many and important occaſions during the battle. —I beg leave to expreſs how much I feel indebted to every Captain, officer, and man, for their zeal and diſtinguiſhed bravery on this occaſion. The Hon. Colonel Stewart did me the favour to be on board the Elephant, and himſelf, with every officer and ſoldier under his orders, ſhared with pleaſure the toils and dangers of the day. The loſs in ſuch a battle has naturally been very heavy:—Amongſt many other brave officers and men who were killed, I have with ſorrow the name of Captain Moſſe of the Monarch, who has left a wife and ſix children to lament his loſs; and among the wounded, that of Captain Sir Thomas B. Thompſon, of the Bellona. I have the hounour to be, &c.

NELSON & BRONTE.

Liſt of the Officers Killed and Wounded in the attack on the enemy's line of defence, batteries, &c. on the 2d of April 1801.

Officers Killed.

Edgar—Edmund Johnſon, Firſt Lieutenant; Lieut. Benjamin Spencer, Marines.

Defiance—George Gray, Lieutenant; Matthew Cobb, Pilot.

Elephant—Captain James Bawden, of the Corniſh Miners, Volunteer in the rifle corps; Mr Henry Yaulden, Maſter's Mate.

Polyphemus—Mr James Bell, Midſhipman.

Iſis—Mr Daniel Lamond, Maſter; Mr Henry Long, Lieutenant of the Marines; Mr George M'Kinlay, Mr Thomas Ram, Midſhipmen; Mr Grant, Lieutenant of the rifle corps.

Ganges—Mr Robert Stewart, Maſter.

Dart—Mr Edward Sandys, Lieutenant.

Glatton—Mr Alex. Nicholſon, Pilot.

Monarch—Captain Robert Moſſe.

Amazon—Captain Edward Riou; Hon. George Tucket, Midſhipman; Mr Joſeph Roſe, Captain's Clerk.

Ardent—Mr George Hoare, Midſhipman.

Officers Wounded.

Edgar—Joſhua Johnſon, Second Lieutenant; William Goldfinch, Fifth Lieutenant; Mr Gagahan, Mr Whimper, Mr Ridge, Mr Proctor, Mr Domett, Midſhipmen, ſlightly.

Defiance—Mr Paterſon, Boatſwain; Mr Gallaway, Midſhipman; Mr Niblet, Captain's Clerk; Mr Stephenſon, Pilot.

Elephant—Mr Robert Gill, Midſhipman of the Saint George Mr Hugh Mitchell, Midſhipman.

Alcmene—Mr Henry Baker, acting Third Lieutenant; Mr Charles Meredith, Lieutenant of the Marines; Mr Charles Church, Boatſwain; Mr G. A. Spearing, Maſter's Mate; Mr Pratt, Pilot.

Polyphemus—Mr Edward Burr, Boatſwain.

Defiree—Mr King, Lieutenant, ſlightly.

Iſis—Mr Richard Cormack, Lieutenant; Mr Ruben Pain, Mr Simon Fraſer, Mr Charles Jones, Midſhipmen.

Ganges—Mr Iſaac Davis, Pilot; badly.

Glatton—Mr Tindall, Lieutenant; Mr Robert Thomſon, Maſter's Mate; Mr John Williams, Midſhipman.

Monarch—Mr William Minchin, Lieutenant; Mr James Marrie, Lieutenant of Marines; Mr James Dennis, Lieutenant of the 49th regiment; Mr Henry Swymmer, Mr W. J. Bowes, Mr Thomas Harlowe, Mr George Morgan, Mr Philip Le Veſconte, Midſhipmen; Mr William Joy, Boatſwain.

Bellona—Sir T. B. Thompſon, Bart. Captain, loſt his leg; Mr Thomas Southy, Lieutenant; Mr Thomas Wilks, Lieutenant, ſlightly; Captain Alexander Sharp of the 49th regiment, badly; Mr James Emmerton, Maſter's Mate; Mr —— Anderſon, Mr Edward Daubenny, Mr William Sitford, Mr Fig, Midſhipmen.

Amazon—Mr James Harry, Mr Phillip Horne, Maſter's Mate.

Killed.

Officers,	20	
Seamen, Marines, & Soldiers	234	
		254

Wounded.

Officers,	38	
Seamen, Marines, & Soldiers	641	
		689
Total Killed and Wounded		943

*** In

*** In printing the returns of the killed and wounded in the Gazette, there is a miſtake:---The total of the killed and wounded in the Elephant is there ſet down at 89, it ſhould be 19---This reduces the general total to 875.

Liſt of Daniſh Ships taken.

Ships.	Guns	Ships.	Guns.
Wagrien	50	Shark	28
Albeittein	64	Charlotte Amelia	96
Roufberg	38	Holſtein	64
Jutland	52	Sea Horſe	20
Cronenberg	26	Provedeen	64
Superferis	18		

1 ſunk, 1 burnt.——Since alſo, 1 ſunk, 1 burnt, 1 deſtroyed; aground, names unknown.

Admiralty-Office, April 21.

Extract of a letter from Admiral Sir Hyde Parker, Commander in Chief of his Majeſty's ſhips and veſſels employed on a particular ſervice, to Evan Nepean, Eſq, Secretary of the Admiralty, dated on board his Majeſty's ſhip London, in Copenhagen Roads, the 9th April 1801.

SIR,

The Hon. Lieut. Colonel Stewart having volunteered his ſervices by being the bearer of theſe diſpatches, I have accepted thereof, on a belief that it will be more expedient than by ſea.

I have the pleaſure to tranſmit an armiſtice concluded between the Court of Denmark and myſelf.

I mean, as ſoon as the diſabled ſhips are refitted, and the worſt of the wounded moved into the Holſtein Daniſh ſhip of the line, which I have commiſſioned as an hoſpital ſhip, to proceed over the Grounds into the Baltic to put into execution the remaining part of my inſtructions.

The Iris and Monarch being found in ſo bad a ſtate from the late action, as to render it neceſſary to ſend them to England to have their damages repaired, I ſhall ſend them home for that purpoſe with the Holſtein hoſpital ſhip, which has the wounded and ſick on board.

Art. I. From the moment of the ſignature of this armiſtice all hoſtilities ſhall immediately ceaſe between the fleet under the command of Admiral Sir Hyde Parker, and the city of Copenhagen, and all the armed ſhips and veſſels of his Daniſh Majeſty in the road or harbour of that city, as alſo between the different iſlands and provinces of Denmark, Jutland included.

Art. II. The armed ſhips belonging to his Daniſh Majeſty ſhall remain in their preſent actual ſituation as to armament, equipment, and hoſtile poſition; and the treaty commonly underſtood as the treaty of armed neutrality ſhall, as far as relates to the co-operation of Denmark, be ſuſpended, while the armiſtice remains in force.

On the other ſide, the armed ſhips and veſſels under the command of Admiral Sir Hyde Parker, ſhall in no manner whatſoever moleſt the city of Copenhagen or his Daniſh Majeſty's armed ſhips and veſſels on the coaſts of the different iſlands and provinces of Denmark, Jutland included; and in order to avoid every thing which might otherwiſe create uneaſineſs or jealouſy, Sir Hyde Parker ſhall not ſuffer any of the ſhips or veſſels under his command, to approach within gun-ſhot of the armed ſhips or fort of his Daniſh Majeſty in the road of Copenhagen: This reſtriction ſhall not, however, extend to veſſels paſſing and repaſſing through the Gaſper, or King's Channel.

Art. III. This armiſtice is to protect the city of Copenhagen, as alſo the coaſts of Denmark, of Jutland, and iſlands included, againſt the attack of any other naval force which his Britannic Majeſty may now or hereafter, during its remaining in force, have in theſe ſeas.

Art. IV. The fleet of Admiral Sir Hyde Parker ſhall be permitted to provide itſelf at Copenhagen, and along the coaſts of the different iſlands and provinces of Denmark, and Jutland included, with every thing which it may require for the health and comfort of its crews.

Art. V. Admiral Sir Hyde Parker ſhall ſend on ſhore all ſubjects of his Daniſh Majeſty as are now on board the Britiſh fleet under his command, the Daniſh Government engaging to give an acknowledgment for them, as alſo for all ſuch wounded as were permitted to be landed after the action of the 2d inſtant, in order that they may

be

b
e accounted for in favour of Great Britain, in the unfortunate event of the renewal of hoſtilities.

Art. IV. The coaſting trade carried on by Denmark, along all ſuch parts of her coaſt as are included in the operation of this armiſtice, ſhall be unmoleſted by any Britiſh ſhips or veſſels whatever, and inſtructions given accordingly by Admiral Sir Hyde Parker.

Art. VII. This armiſtice is to continue uninterrupted by the contracting parties for the ſpace of 14 weeks from the ſignature hereof, at the expiration of which time, it ſhall be in the power of either of the ſaid parties to declare a ceſſation of the ſame, and to recommence hoſtilities, upon giving 14 days previous notice.

The conditions of this armiſtice are upon all occaſions to be explained in the moſt liberal and loyal manner, ſo as to remove all grounds for future diſputes, and facilitate the means of bringing about the reſtoration of harmony and good underſtanding between the two kingdoms.

In faith whereof, we the underſigned Commiſſioners, in virtue of our full powers, having ſigned the preſent armiſtice, and have affixed to it, the ſeal of our arms.

Done on board his Britannic Majeſty's ſhip the London, in Copenhagen Roads, April the ninth, one thouſand eight hundred and one.

(Signed)

(L.S.) NELSON and BRONTE.
(L.S.) WILLIAM STEWART.
(L.S.) ERNEST FRED. WALTERSTORFF.
(L.S.) HANS LINDHOLM.

In purſuance of my above-mentioned authority, I ratify this document with my hand.

(L.S.) FREDERIC.

Ratified by me,

(L.S.) HYDE PARKER, Admiral and Commander in Chief of his Britannic Majeſty's fleet.

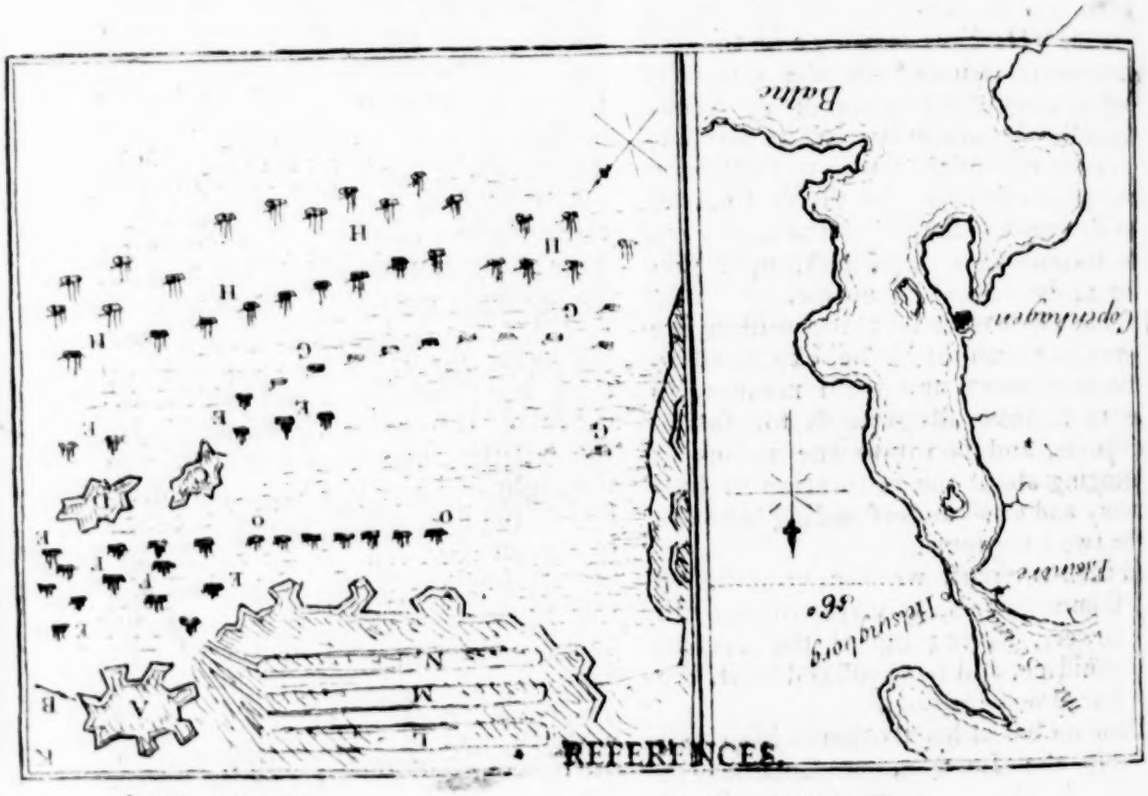
Further particulars regarding the Expedition to the Baltic.

(With a Plan of the Engagement.)

The fleet, conſiſting of 20 ſail of the line, 4 frigates, 4 ſloops, and upwards of 20 bomb-veſſels, fire ſhips, &c. after meeting with boiſterous weather, arrived off the Caſtle of Cronenberg on the 20th of March. After waiting ſeveral days for more favourable weather to paſs the Sound, the correſpondence publiſhed in the gazette (ſee p. 289.) took place, which finally determined Sir Hyde Parker to commence hoſtilities. The whole of the 28th and 29th were ſpent in making the neceſſary ſoundings, &c. by Lord Nelſon, who volunteered in taking the command of the attack. On the 30th of March the wind became favourable, having ſhifted to N. N. W. and the ſignal for weighing was immediately hoiſted. The Edgar led, and the whole fleet paſſed the Sound in good order, without receiving any damage. The batteries opened upon them from the Daniſh, but no ſhots were fired from the Swediſh coaſt. A tremendous fire was, however, during all this time kept up from our bomb-ſhips, and which diſconcerted the enemy a good deal. On the 31ſt the ſhips ſtood cloſe in. On the night of the 1ſt of April the diviſion of the fleet which was to make the attack anchored at the head of a narrow channel, between a large ſhoal and the town of Copenhagen. At ſix o'clock of the morning of the 2d, the ſignal was made to prepare for action; and at ſeven Lord Nelſon's diviſion weighed anchor. The entrance into the harbour and docks, with the iſland, &c. had all been put into the moſt formidable ſtate of defence. The line and diſpoſition of the enemy will be beſt underſtood by inſpection of the annexed plan. At ten o'clock the ſignal was made to engage cloſe, and our ſhips ſeverally anchored abreaſt of the guard ſhips and batteries at about half muſquet ſhot. The Agamemnon unfortunately ran aground. By eleven o'clock the action became general and very hot; but the Ruſſell, Bellona, and Elephant had alſo previouſly run aground. All the other ſhips, however kept their ſtations. The action continued with unremitting fury and great ſlaughter, till one o'clock, when one of the largeſt batteries hauled down its flag. This ſurrender was ſoon followed by two others, after which the enemy's fire ſlackened conſiderably. About four o'clock all the floating batteries were ſilenced, being either ſunk or in our poſſeſſion. At half paſt four

Lord Nelſon ſent a flag of truce on ſhore, with the meſſage below, and the whole firing ceaſed. The conſequences of this glorious and ſpirited action are noticed in the diſpatches publiſhed in the gazette: all the ſhips which run aground were got off with little damage.

PLAN of the Daniſh Line of Defence before Copenhagen, and of the Attack made upon it, on the 2d inſt.; with a Sketch of the Sound, &c.



REFERENCES.

A. The Citadel.
B. Mortar Battery.
C. D. Two Iſlands, called the Crown Iſlands, formed upon the ſand, by driving Piles, and thereon erecting Batteries, one mounting about fifty pieces of cannon, and the other about thirty, all of them 24 pounders.
E. E. E. Daniſh Ships of the Line.
F. Daniſh Frigates.
G. Eleven Daniſh *Raſees*, formed into Floating Batteries.
H. The Britiſh Fleet.
I. The Iſle of Amack.
K. K. Copenhagen.
L. Merchants' Dock.
M. Royal Dock.
N. Arſenal.
O. O. Britiſh Bomb Veſſels, placed after the Action of the 2d, to deſtroy the Arſenal, &c. ſhould hoſtilities be reſumed.

Correſpondence betwixt Lord Nelſon and the Prince of Denmark.

No I.

"Lord Nelſon has directions to ſpare Denmark, when no longer reſiſting; but if the firing is continued on the part of Denmark, Lord Nelſon muſt be obliged to ſet on fire all the floating batteries he has taken, without having the power of ſaving the brave Danes who have defended them.

Dated on board his Majeſty's ſhip Elephant, Copenhagen Roads, April 2. 1801.

(Signed) NELSON and BRONTE,
Vice-Admiral under the command of Admiral Sir Hyde Parker."

"*To the Brothers of Engliſhmen, the Danes.*"

No

No II.

"His Royal Highneſs the Prince Royal of Denmark has ſent me, General Adjutant Lindholm, on board to his Britannic Majeſty's Vice-Admiral, the Right Hon. Lord Nelſon, to aſk the particular object of ſending the flag of truce."

No III.

Lord Nelſon's Anſwer.

"Lord Nelſon's object, in ſending the flag of truce, was humanity! he therefore conſents that hoſtilities ſhall ceaſe, and that the wounded Danes may be taken on ſhore, and Lord Nelſon will take his priſoners out of the veſſels, and burn or carry off his prizes as he ſhall think fit.

"Lord Nelſon, with humble duty to his Royal Highneſs the Prince of Denmark, will conſider this the greateſt victory he ever gained, if it may be the cauſe of a happy reconciliation and union between his own moſt gracious Sovereign and his Majeſty the King of Denmark.

(Signed) NELSON & BRONTE.

"On board his Majeſty's ſhip Elephant, Copenhagen Roads, April 2d, 1801."

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

RUSSIA.

April 16. Paul the firſt Emperor of Ruſſia, died in the night of the 23d and 24th of March. The grand duke Alexander was immediately proclaimed Emperor, by the title of Alexander the Firſt.

The late emperor Paul was 46 years and ſix months old, having been born on the firſt of October, 1754. He aſcended the throne the 17th of November, 1796; married the 10th of October, 1773, Maria Alexiwena of Heſſe-Darmſtadt; who dying the 10th of April 1776, he married, on the 13th of October following, Sophia Dorothea of Wertemberg-Stutgard, who was born the 25th of October 1759.

Copy of a Proclamation of the new Emperor of Ruſſia.

We, by the grace of God, Alexander the Firſt, emperor and antocrator of all the Ruſſias, &c, declare to all our faithful ſubjects.

It has pleaſed the decrees of the Almighty to ſhorten the life of our beloved parent and ſovereign emperor Paul Petrovitz, who died ſuddenly by an apoplectic ſtroke, at night between the 11th and 12th of this month. We, on receiving the hereditary imperial throne of all the Ruſſias, do receive alſo at the ſame time the obligation to govern the people committed unto us by the Almighty, according to the laws and the heart of her who reſts in God, our moſt auguſt grand-mother, ſovereign empreſs Catherine the Great, whoſe memory will be dear for ever to us, and the whole country. Following the ſteps of her wiſe intentions, we hope to arrive at the object of carrying Ruſſia to the ſummit of glory, and to procure an uninterrupted happineſs to all our faithful ſubjects, whom we do hereby invite to ſeal their fidelity to us by the oath, before the face of all-ſeeing God, whoſe aſſiſtance we implore to grant us power to ſupport the weight now reſting upon us.

Given at Peterſburgh, March 12. *o. ſ.*

ALEXANDER.

The Britiſh ſailors, &c. have been liberated, and all the ports opened to receive Britiſh ſhips, and a friendly intercourſe reſtored.

PRUSSIA.

The King of Pruſſia has ſuppreſſed the character of Hanoverian Envoy at his court; and the officers of State are all obliged to take an oath of fealty to him. He has marched a number of troops to take poſſeſſion of that country, and publiſhed a declaration which complains of the conduct of Great Britain. It begins by complaining of the conduct of England reſpecting neutral-ſhips, and refers to the Pruſſian declaration of the 12th of February, 'which England has thought proper to paſs over in ſilence.' It complains of the falſe principles in Lord Hawkeſbury's note in anſwer to the Swediſh Miniſter, alludes to the demands of Denmark; the departure of Meſſrs Drummond and Vanſittart; the arrival of our fleet, &c. 'It appearing that England will not deſiſt from her inſupportable demands, the King of Pruſſia is forced, agreeably to his engagements, to take the moſt efficacious meaſures in ſupport of the Convention of the 16th of

December; and for this purpoſe he will not only ſhut the Elbe, the Weſer, and the Ems, but will take poſſeſſion of the ſtates belonging to the King of England, as Elector of Brunſwick and Lunenberg, ſituated in Germany.' It concludes with requiring the Hanoverian Government to ſubmit, under pain of having the ſtates treated as enemies; and is dated at Berlin, March 30. Signed HAUGHWITZ.

A body of five thouſand Daniſh troops entered Hamburg on the 29th of March, and poſſeſſed its fortified points. They gave aſſurance that the independence of the place ſhould be maintained, and its trade protected: and hitherto we believe they have adhered to their promiſe; and that not an Engliſh reſident has ſuſtained the ſmalleſt extortion.

PARIS.

The negociation which was underſtood to be a-foot with this country ſeems to be broken off; at leaſt the intercourſe, toward the end of the month, became much leſs frequent. Nothing has tranſpired regarding it. Many ſurmiſes and conjectures are formed, it is generally ſuppoſed that the quitting Egypt was the grand obſtacle.

The Chief Conſul has reſtored the Catholic religion throughout France, and formed a treaty with the head of that church.

When Louis XVIII. was ordered to quit Mittau, he petitioned the King of Pruſſia for a reſidence at Warſaw; this the Chief Conſul has conſented to.

NAPLES.

Peace was finally concluded with France on the 28th March. The King of Naples is permitted to retain the crown, and this is nearly all, for he ſeems to be totally at the diſpoſal of the French Republic. His ports are to be ſhut againſt Great Britain, till the reſtoration of general amity—the whole of the Neapolitan dominions are to be defended by French troops. The Iſle of Elba, together with ſome diſtricts in Tuſcany, are to be relinquiſhed to the French Government, and the patriots are to be indemnified for the loſſes they have ſuſtained, by the advance of half a million of livres, and to be in general reſtored.

EGYPT.

The Paris journals of the 16th April, contain very important accounts from Egypt. Sir Ralph Abercromby, appeared off that place on the firſt day of March and ſailed for Aboukir, where he lay for ſeveral days, on the account of bad weather; but, on the 8th, at ſix in the morning, the weather being favourable, he began landing his troops. The French followed him from Alexandria, and poſted themſelves on the heights of Aboukir to oppoſe the debarkation. A battle took place from ſeven till nine in the morning, which muſt have been very bloody. The Engliſh troops were covered by gun-boats, and other veſſels, and the French employed fifteen pieces of cannon on them. After two hours fighting, the number of the Engliſh continually increaſing, the French found it neceſſary to retreat.

LONDON.

April. The King's health is greatly reſtored; for which thankſgivings are ordered to be rendered during public worſhip.

Napper Tandy was upon the 4th inſt. ſentenced to death on his pleading guilty at the Lifford aſſizes in Ireland.

14 This day his Majeſty delivered the Great Seal to Lord Eldon, conſtituting him High Chancellor of Great Britain.

EDINBURCH.

From the gloomy proſpect which damped the ſpirits of the country but a few weeks ago a bright ſcene has been opened up, which we truſt will be productive of the beſt conſequences, viz. a peace, the ultimate object of all victory. Our ſucceſs in the North, joined to the critical event of the Emperor Paul's death will, it is to be hoped, give us a decided advantage in accompliſhing a durable peace, by breaking the Northern Confederacy. The ſurmiſes of Sir Ralph Abercromby's ſucceſs in Egypt too will not be the leaſt fortunate event. If to all this we join the declaration of the New Miniſter, that the victory of the north *ſhall be uſed with moderation*, and only as a means to *obtain peace*, our ex-

expectations of a near approach of ſo long wiſhed for a period, are not unfounded.

April 9th, Monday night laſt, about 11 o'clock, two young men, for an inconſiderable bet, undertook to go to the top of Arthur's Seat, he that arrived firſt to gain the wager. The night was very dark, and one of the lads, before he proceeded far, gave it up. The other perſiſted; but, from fatigue, or ſome other cauſe, he is ſuppoſed to have fallen backwards a height of about 70 or 80 feet. His companions not finding him, imagined he had gone home; but next morning, a ſearch was made, and the body found mangled in a ſhocking manner.

Friday night laſt, a man was attacked at the foot of the Old Fiſhmarket by ſeveral fellows, who, after knocking him down, rifled his pockets, and otherwiſe maltreated and wounded him very ſeverely.

Saturday night, a little paſt ten o'clock, Thomas Oſwald, one of the muſicians of the firſt or Royal Regiment of Edinburgh Volunteers, was attacked on the Lothian Road, near the Meadow-gate, by three fellows, who attempted to rob him; but being diſappointed of their aim, they uſed him moſt cruelly, by ſtabbing him in the lower part of the body with a ſharp pointed ſtick, &c.

11. We are informed that the Rev. Mr Ord, miniſter of Longformacus, has, in the months of February and March, innoculated for the ſmall-pox, gratis, in that pariſh and neighbourhood, one hundred and ſeventy-four perſons, from one month old to the age of twenty-three years, all of whom have had the diſeaſe in the mildeſt manner, and not one has fallen a ſacrifice to it, nor has it left any bad effects in any. It is remarkable that all thoſe above fifteen years of age had the ſlighteſt degree of fever, and the feweſt puſtules.

25. On Thurſday the 23d. curt. the Rev. Dr Thomas Logan was ordained miniſter of the pariſh of Chirnſide, when he met with a cordial reception from the people.

John M'Neill, and Michael O'Neal, convicted before the High Court of Juſticiary on the 21ſt of March, for uttering Bank of England 1l. notes, knowing them to be forged, and whoſe execution was to have taken place on Wedneſday next, yeſterday received a reſpite from his Majeſty for ſix weeks.

On Tueſday laſt, a perſon who had juſt arrived at Leith from Hamburgh, was taken up by one of the King's meſſengers and a Bow-ſtreet officer, who had been waiting for him ſome time at Edinburgh. We hear his name is *Denovan*, an Iriſhman. After being ſearched, he was examined before the Sheriff, and his papers ſeized. He was ſent to London with the papers, &c. He is ſuſpected of being concerned with ſome of the ſeditious ſocieties. We underſtand another perſon (whoſe name is ſaid to be *Campbell*), who came over in the ſame ſhip, was landed ſomewhere on the Yorkſhire coaſt.

A gang of vagrants in the pariſh of Chapel of Garioch who were ſtrolling about the country, had gone to a public houſe, and quarrelling over their cups, one of them ſtabbed his antagoniſt with a knife in the belly ſo dreadfully, that he inſtantly expired. The murderer was brought to Aberdeen and committed to priſon on Friday. He called himſelf Robertſon, but is ſuppoſed to be John Young, of a gang well known in Aberdeenſhire and the neighbouring country, and brother to Peter Young, who was condemned at Aberdeen, but broke priſon, and was afterwards apprehended and executed at Edinburgh.

The Magiſtrates have adopted a regulation with regard to the retail price of meal, which cannot fail to be attended with good effects. The retailers have been often in the practice of charging a halfpenny or a penny above the price fixed by the Magiſtrates. In future a copy of the meal report is to be poſted up in a public place in the Meal Market, and another in the Council Chamber, ſigned by one of the Magiſtrates, to which all retailers of meal are ſtrictly ordered to conform, on pain of being ſeverely fined on complaint of any of the inhabitants.

29. On Wedneſday ſe'nnight the ſtables of Mr Murray of New Lady Kirk were burnt down, 14 horſes and much other damage was ſuſtained: It is conſidered to have been accidental.

High

High Court of Jufticiary.

March 19 This day came on the trial of *John M'Neal*, or *M'Neill*, and *Michael O'Neill*, indicted for fraudently and teloniouſly uſing, uttering, or vending, or cauſing to be uſed, uttered, or vended, forged or counterfeited notes, in imitation of thoſe iſſued by the Bank of England, of one pound and two pounds Sterling each, knowing the ſame to be forged and counterfeited. The pannels pleaded *not guilty*. It appeared from the evidence, that the pannels, who are both natives of Ireland, came to Glaſgow on the 8th of December laſt; and having got acquainted with James Dougherty, weaver in Calton of Glaſgow, who is likewiſe a native of Ireland, they informed him they were Engliſh merchants, from whence they had juſt come, for the purpoſe of buying ſome ſott goods; that they accordingly purchaſed from Dougherty eleven pieces of muſlin, in part payment of which they gave him four one pound notes of the Bank of England, which Dougherty ſoon after changed. The priſoners afterwards went to Ayr, and took lodgings in the houſe of James Anderſon, innkeeper in the Townhead; and on the 13th of December, being recommended to John Caſſedy, weaver in Ayr, alſo an Iriſhman, he carried them to the ſhop of John Richmond, tailor in Ayr, where O'Neill purchaſed a waiſtcoat for twelve ſhillings, giving a Bank of England one pound note as payment, and receiving the balance; that M'Neill returned to Richmond's ſhop in the afternoon, and purchaſed a waiſtcoat, offering in payment another Bank of England one pound note; but Richmond, thinking they came rather too faſt upon him, refuſed to take it, and M'Neill gave him two five ſhilling notes and one ſhilling in ſilver, the price being eleven ſhillings; that Caſſedy, for the priſoners, purchaſed another waiſtcoat of Janet Gibb, ſpouſe of John Gibb, tailor in Ayr, at ten ſhillings and ſixpence, giving in payment another one pound note of the Bank of England, and receiving the balance. The priſoners afterwards, in company with Caſſedy, purchaſed a pair of boots from David Gregg, ſhoemaker in Ayr, at one pound three ſhillings, paying for the ſame with another one pound note and three ſhillings in ſilver; and a remnant of cloth from James Telfer merchant, at two ſhillings and ſixpence, likewiſe with a one pound note, and receiving the balance. The priſoners being apprehended the ſame evening, the 13th of December, the witneſſes delivered the notes to the Magiſtrates of Ayr, and they were marked and ſealed in their preſence. The notes were produced in Court, and they were ſworn to by the witneſſes, ſome of whom pointed out the pannels as the perſons from whom they received them. They had no other Bank of England notes in their poſſeſſion. After the priſoners were taken into cuſtody, a ſearch was made in the room where they lodged, and there were found ſix two pound, and ſix one pound notes. On a ſecond ſearch, twenty-four one pound notes were found on the top of the bed, all filled up. Theſe were all produced, marked by Thomas M'Clelland, Eſq. one of the Bailies of Ayr, and identified by him, the Procurator Fiſcal, and Town Clerk. The Jury were incloſed about five o'clock on Friday morning, and at two afternoon returned a verdict finding the priſoners *guilty*, actors or art and part, of five of the acts charged in the indictment, the ſixth having been paſſed from by the proſecutor. They were ſentenced to be hanged at the common place of execution on Wedneſday the 29th of April next. After receiving ſentence, M'Neill ſtrenuouſly declared his innocence. This trial continued nineteen hours, and the Court was much crowded almoſt the whole of the time.

The Circuits are delayed till next month.

Accounts from all quarters of the iſland agree in reporting the month of April to have been one of the fineſt ever remembered. The wheats, particularly the ſpring ſown, have made rapid progreſs and look well, as do crops of all kinds. The general report is that one-fifth more is ſown this ſeaſon than uſual. The beginning of the month was remarkably mild, on the 6th, boys were bathing in the harbour of Leith; on the 9th a change took place, and the weather continued ſeveral days to be pretty cold, the wind at North Eaſt; on the 14th the wind changed to the South and South Weſt, when a great change was experienced in the temperature of the atmoſphere.

On

On Sunday the 26th, the thermometer at noon ſtood at 70 in the ſhade. There has been little rain, and the weather continued fine to the end of the month. The Corn Markets have experienced a gradual fall during the month. The Butcher Market rather up. Beſt beef towards the end of April was 8d. and 9d. per lb. beſt veal 7d. and 8d. mutton 9d. and 10d. lamb ſcarce and dear, from 3s. to 6s. per quarter. Vegetables have been unuſually plentiful, and at reaſonable prices.

The herring fiſhery was given up in the Frith of Forth on the 1ſt inſt. Since that time our market has been abundantly ſupplied with other kinds of fiſh—cod, haddocks, whitings, turbot, ſkate, and flounders, as well as ſhell fiſh, at reaſonable rates, conſidering the price of other proviſions. About the latter end of April 1799, freſh herrings were ſelling at 10 and 12 a penny. During the laſt fiſhing ſeaſon they have been kept up ſo high as four a penny, on an average, owing to the great demand from England, for the ſupply of the poor there.

By the Engliſh report we are informed that the weather has been conſtantly favourable for every purpoſe of agriculture; much barley has of courſe been put into the ground, which was probably ſeldom or ever better prepared for its reception. The wheats we are informed "throughout the kingdom never could appear finer than they do at this time; and the ſpring ſeed corn never went better into the ground than it has done this ſeaſon." The average price of wheat throughout England and Wales, is 150s. 6d. per quarter; of rye, 110s. 7d.; of barley, 87s. 9d.; of oats, 44s. 11d.; beans, 74s. 11d. Such, we are farther told, has been the unequalled fineneſs of the ſeaſon, that the cattle have ſeldom been houſed during the winter, the herbage being ſo abundant, that the farmers have not exhauſted more than one third of an average quantity of hay and fodder; vegetables for the uſe of man have likewiſe been abundant, though perhaps not fairly brought to market; any degree of the rot among the ſheep is unknown; and other kinds of cattle have fed well, and been uncommonly healthy; indeed, ſo genial has the ſeaſon been towards the animal tribe, that their increaſe is almoſt unparalelled; lambs are at leaſt two thirds in number more than generally recollected, fifteen ewes in twenty having turns, &c. In fact, ſuch has been the fitneſs of the ſeaſon for the purpoſes of vegetation, that the meadows, paſtures, and other graſs lands ſcarcely ever afforded a more verdant appearance, or were fuller of graſs at ſo early a period.

FIARS - Crop 1800.

Mid Lothian.

Beſt Wheat, per boll,	L. 2	18	9
Second ditto - -	2	12	6
Beſt barley - -	2	0	7
Second ditto - -	1	15	7
Third ditto - -	1	12	0
Beſt oats - -	1	13	2
Second ditto - -	1	10	0
Beſt oatmeal, 8 ſtone	1	18	2
Peaſe and Beans - -	2	1	3

Eaſt Lothian.

Beſt wheat - -	L. 3	7	3¾
Second ditto - -	3	3	1¾
Third ditto - -	2	15	3¼
Beſt barley - -	2	12	5
Second ditto - -	2	6	11¾
Third ditto - -	2	2	4½
Beſt oats - -	1	18	11½
Second ditto - -	1	15	8
Third ditto - -	1	10	9¼
Beſt Peas - -	2	6	2¼
Second ditto - -	2	1	6
Third ditto - -	1	16	8¾

Aberdeenſhire.

Great oats with fodder	L. 2	15	0
Ditto without fodder	1	15	0
Brocked oats with fodder	2	6	8
Ditto without fodder	1	6	8
Bear with fodder - -	3	0	0
Ware bear with fodder	2	14	0
Ditto without fodder	1	15	0
Farm bear with fodder	2	1	0
White meal, 9 ſtone	2	1	8
Farm meal, 8 ſtone	1	17	0
Small oats with fodder	1	12	6
Ditto without fodder	0	17	6
Market malt, - -	2	5	0
Peaſe - - -	1	15	0
Wheat - -	2	15	0
Rye - - -	2	0	0

Kincardinſhire.

Oatmeal - -	L. 2	3	0
Bear with fodder - -	3	0	0
Ditto without fodder	2	7	0
Oats with fodder - -	2	10	0
Oats without fodder	2	0	0
Peaſe with fodder	2	10	0
Ditto without fodder	2	0	0
Wheat - -	3	5	0

LISTS.

MARRIAGES

April 1. Rev. Mr John Mudie, Minister of Kirkton, to Miss Jane Robison, daughter of the deceased Rev. Mr John Robison of Kilmarnock.

2. Alexander Wylie of Corsock, Esq; to Miss Margaret Gillespie, Frederick Street.

6. At Ayr, Captain James M'Kenzie, of the 72d foot, to Miss Jean Logan, daughter of the deceased Wm Logan of Camlarg, Esq.

— At Glasgow, Mr Wm Dalgliesh, merchant, to Miss Elizabeth Wylie, daughter of Bready Wylie, Esq.

7. Mr Jo. Mowry, W. S. to Miss Elizabeth Scougall, daughter of Mr John Scougall merchant in Leith.

--- At Dorset House, Lord Whitworth, to the Duchess of Dorset.

13. At Edinburgh, Andrew M'Farlane, Esq; of Blanairn, to Miss Eliza Hartley, daughter of the deceased George Harland Hartley, Esq.

James Hay of Drum, Esq; to the Right Hon. Lady Mary Ramsay, youngest daughter of the late Earl of Dalhousie.

27. At Pittillock, Mr Horsbrugh, of Cupar, to Miss Makgill, eldest daughter of the late George Makgill, Esq; of Kemback.

BIRTHS.

Marchioness of Bath, a daughter.

March 31. Mrs Scott of Sinton a son.

April 3. Mrs Cunningham of Craigends, a son and daughter.

5. Lady M'Kenzie, Gairloch, a son.

22. At Lochnaben, Mrs Captain Brown a son.

DEATHS.

At Spanish Town, Jamaica, Robert Sinclair, Esq. attorney at law, son of the late Robert Manson Sinclair of Bridge-end.

At same place, Lieutenant Colonel James Grant, of the 46th regiment of foot.

At Lisbon, the Hon. John David Colyear, son of the Earl of Portmore.

March 25. At Dalmellington, Major William M'Myne, late of the 58th regiment.

28. At Path head, Fifeshire, Mr James Thomson, minister of the Antiburgher congregation there.

April 1. At Dundee, Mr Thomas Smart, architect.

2. At the manse of Daviot, the Rev. Mr Alexander Gordon, minister of the gospel.

6. At Leith, Mr John Hunter, merchant.

7. John Rutherfoord of Knowsouth, W. S.

10. At Edinburgh, Mr Alexander Clark, painter.

11. At Buncle manse, the Rev. Mr Robert Douglas, minister of that parish.

13. At Edinburgh, Mr John Robertson, accountant in Edinburgh.

21. At Paisley, Mr James Walkinshaw, merchant.

23. at Kirkcaldy, Mr Robert Elliot, writer there.

24. Maurice Nelson, Esq; one of the Secretaries to the Navy Board, and brother to Lord Nelson.

27 Major Duncan Campbell (Askomell), late of the 5th or first battalion Argyleshire fencible regiment.

PREFERMENTS.

Lord Eldon, to be Lord Chancellor.

Mr Thomas Pender to be Comptroller of the Stamp Duties for Scotland.

SEQUESTRATIONS.

George Gray, bookseller in Edinburgh.

March 12. Wm Grindlay, baker in Glasgow.

— Alex. Kinloch, wright in Aberdeen.

23. David Auchinvole & Co. manufacturers in Glasgow.

April 6. Patrick M'Micken, cattle dealer in Beoch.

— John Dalzell & Co. cotton spinners in Glasgow.

9. James Finlater, wright in Paisley.

--- James Robertson grocer in Perth.

16. Wm Shaw & Co. manufacturers in Glasgow.

17. Alexander Small & Co. tanners in Auchtruther.

--- Wm Smith & Co. hosiers in Glasgow.

Haddington, April 27.

Best Wheat, 69s. Barley, 58s. Oats, 37s. Pease, 38s. Beans, 36s.

Edinburgh, April 28. Oat-meal, 2s. 4d. Bear-meal, 2s. Pease-meal, 1s. 10d.

PRICES OF STOCKS.

	April 8.	*April* 22.
Bank Stock	157	165
3 per cent. red.	56⅝	59
3 per cent. conf.	58	60
4 per cent. anns	75½	77
India Stock	——	193
Eng. Lot. Tic.	——	——
Irish Lot. Tic.	——	——